

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

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No. 4

SARA SEES HEARTBURN.

Bernhardt Laughs Till the Tears Come.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ever since Sara Bernhardt saw the wagon pass by the Hotel Lafayette last Monday morning, bearing the inscription, "Sarah Heartburn," on its side, and filled with trunks and boxes, on which were placards: "Heartburn's ladies gloves," etc., she has manifested peculiar interest in the burlesque on her name and fame in progress at Thatcher & Ryman's minstrelsy place. The subject was discussed among the members of the troupe, and on Wednesday evening her sister Jeanne, accompanied by Mrs. Soudan, went to the Arch Street Opera House and witnessed the performance. So enthusiastic did Mlle. Jeanne become over the caricature of Sara that she made it a constant topic of conversation, and pushed her famous sister to make arrangements for seeing it herself. This was done through a letter which James H. Hayne, the correspondent of the Paris *Gazette*, wrote to the managers of the minstrels, and a visit to the opera house made by him Thursday evening, in company with Miles Columbier and Sydney, two of the Bernhardt troupe. An agreement was made by Thatcher & Ryman to give a private performance yesterday afternoon for Sara's pleasure, and two o'clock was the hour named. At that time there were assembled a number of theatrical managers, newspaper men and friends of the Arch Street company, all awaiting the arrival of the famous actress.

At twenty minutes past two a carriage drove up to the door and Bernhardt, Mlle. Jeanne, Madame Girard, Sara's companion, and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey alighted, proceeding at once to the third row on the right in the parquet. Sara sat with her sister on her left and Mrs. Abbey on her right. Shortly afterwards Miles Columbier, Messrs. Soudan, Angelo, Hayne, Jarrett and Abbey entered, the first three seating themselves directly behind the actress and the others remaining in the rear of the house. The Mademoiselles Bernhardt were dressed in black silk, with becoming afternoon hats, and each wore a cluster of Marshal Neil roses below the left shoulder. They removed their sashes immediately after reaching their seats and appeared ready to enjoy the entertainment right away. They had not long to wait, for the curtain was raised in a minute, disclosing the "Big Four" who began their rollicking business at once. Sara watched the contortions and changes with amusement, starting a little when the cymbals clashed and the comedians shouted. Charles Heywood then appeared in female costume and impersonated a prima donna at the opera. "That's Sara!" exclaimed Mlle. Jeanne to her sister when the gorgeous apparition first advanced, but seeing her mistake contradicted the statement. As Heywood stepped before the lights and said: "J'aime l'opéra, give us some 'Son-nambula,'" the actress laughed merrily, placing her program in front of her face. She seemed to enjoy every feature of his singing, and applauded until he came back and added another verse. And Ryman delivered a lecture in his usual sedate manner, but Sara evidently was puzzled to catch his jokes, although she tried very hard. Her knowledge of English proved insufficient, however, but seeing how hugely everybody else enjoyed it she laughed and clapped her hands like a girl.

The familiar face of George Thatcher and his humorous make up fairly convulsed the visitors, and when he began singing a song commencing, "Have you seen Sara; isn't she a tear?" the subject of the song laughed immoderately, increasing her mirth when the words were translated to her. As Thatcher continued, Sara lost entire control of her risible muscles, swaying backward and forward with laughter, leaning on the seat in front of her, and tapping Mlle. Jeanne several times on the shoulder, causing the latter to burst forth in another merry peal. And when Billy Carroll sauntered forth, presenting an impudent pair of shoes to the eyes of the audience, the Parisian favorite's "ha-ha" was heard above all the applause.

There was a pause for a moment before the burlesque began, during which Sara scanned the programme, and when the arrival of Mrs. Soudan and her five children upon the stage gave warning that Sara Heartburn would shortly follow Bernhardt, looked up, blushing slightly as she perceived an enormous pair of glass bottles leveled at her in place of opera glasses by the cork female. Every eye in the audience was riveted upon the woman whose characteristics were to be burlesqued, and the appearance of Rice was scarcely noticed for the second until Sara herself showed her appreciation of the caricature by bursting into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

The agony displayed by Sara Heartburn and her tumbler on the stage only added to the merriment of Bernhardt and it grew apace with the presentation of the works of art by Ryman as specimens of the burlesque's handiwork. The bust which the audience was informed represented "El Rowan" as "Moses in the bulrushes" did not please the artist half as much as the dab depicting Weaver and Sparks fighting, which was intended as a "take off" on Sara's puttings. The fun continued and reached its climax when Rice and Ryman impersonated Camille and Armand. The imitation of Bernhardt's stage attitudes and gestures caused Sara to laugh to an extent almost painful. She seemed unable to stop, although she placed her handkerchief over her mouth and leaned forward in the effort to restrain herself. She abandoned all attempts, however, when the death scene ensued and Heartburn threw herself upon the sofa, after the manner in which a diver starts for the bottom of the sea. Looking first at Jeanne and then back at Angelo, Sara gave vent to her sense of the ludicrous until her eyes were full of tears. Being genuine drops of salt, it was inter-

esting to note she absorbed them with her dainty cambric by delicately tapping each individual tear, much after the manner of a society belle who is afraid of removing some of the rouge adorning her cheek. There might have been danger of hysterics had not an attack of coughing interfered so, had not George Thatcher made himself known as Victor, Heartburn's son, blowing a horn and crying lustily. This burlesque on the social character of the actress did not seem to please her and she sobered down considerably for the time. The concluding scene, however, again amused her and she clapped, her gloved hands right heartily, seemingly sorry when the curtain finally descended.

While the visitors were preparing to leave a chat was had with Mlle. Bernhardt concerning the performance. She expressed herself as delighted with the entertainment and confessed that she liked Heywood's operatic imitations best of all. "It was more like a woman than the others," she said. When the conversation referred to Thatcher she observed that the Americans thought the French, as she, in particular, talked very rapidly, but she really considered Mr. Thatcher a more solid talker than herself. "Is it not so?" she asked, meeting with a modest acquiescence she was led to say what she thought of the reference to her son.

"I do not think it was the proper thing," she answered in French, with gestures and expression of countenance which indicated that she deeply felt somewhat of an offense.

On the whole, she was highly pleased, however, and requested that Ryman's stump speech, Thatcher's song about herself and his poem concerning "Little Willie" might be copied and sent to Paris for publication. It seems that Thatcher already has a considerable reputation in France, having had a good offer to appear at the *Café l'Ambassadeur*, in the Champs Elysées—the place where the Prince of Wales invariably stops and dines when in Paris.

The male portion of the audience ranged itself on both sides of the aisle while Mademoiselle passed out, and she ran the gauntlet of scrutiny with a smile and a complimentary phrase in her own tongue. Thence she went for a drive.

Shetland Ponies.

The London Field.

The ponies are not an agricultural, but a domestic necessity. In Shetland, as in parts of Ireland, every family depends for its supply of fuel on peat, and as the peat is seldom found near at hand, the sheep where the houses stand, but on the hill behind them—there is always a hill in the rear in Shetland, every island consisting mainly of hill, with a patch or two of "sinewy" land in a few snug nooks by the shore—as it often is at a distance of several steep and stony miles each house requires several ponies, the number depending on the distance and the character of the road. A family living "convenient" to the peat may require only two peat carriers, and another family may require half a dozen. The material, after it has been dug and dried in the usual manner, is carried home on the backs of the ponies in baskets called "cassis". It is obvious that the back which has to perform this kind of service should be broad and strong. The Shetland pony is a striking example of development; for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with a uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has had to pick its zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure-footed. By the same rule a pony whose grooms and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll about underneath him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the same pony, living on the scath'd on air sometimes rather than on herbage must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland Isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends in doors like a dog, and lick the patters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than cat, and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities that some of his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some stout laird from Lerwick to his house, many Scotch miles across the hills. He moves down the rugged hill-sides with admirable circumspection, loaded pannier fashion, with two heavy "cassis" of peat, picking his way step by step, sometimes sideways. In crossing boggy spots, where the water is retained, and a green carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some steeds and bring them headlong to grief in the spongy trap, he carefully sniffs the surface, and is thus enabled to circumvent the danger. In the winter the Shetland pony wears a coat made of felted hair, and especially suited for the season. His thick winter garment is well adapted for protecting him against the fogs and damps of the climate. It is exceedingly warm and comfortable, fits close to the wearer's dapper form, and is not bad looking when new. Cut when the coat grows old toward spring, at the season when the new one should appear, it becomes the shabbiest garment of the kind that you often see. Its very amplitude and the abundance of the material render it to the more conspicuous, when it peels and hangs for awhile ragged and worn out, and then falls bit by bit till the whole of it disappears. No horse looks at his best when losing his old coat, and the more coat there may be to lose the worse he looks.

SHERMAN TALKS OF WAR TIMES.

His Recollection of Burning Buildings in Atlanta—Reminiscences of Rebel Commanders.

General Sherman has been talking to a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution about his doings in war time about that city, and he said many things that are interesting to the boys who joined in the march to the sea.

"The city of Atlanta was never burned as a city," said the general. "I notice that the headquarters I occupied, all the houses about it, and the headquarters of the other officers were all standing when I revisited the place a year or two since. The residence streets were not burned at all."

"It was your intention, then, to burn only the heart of the city?"

"My intention was clearly expressed in a written order to General Pope. It was simply to burn the buildings in which public stores had been placed or would likely be placed. This included only four buildings, as I recollect; not over five or six. One of these was a warehouse above the depot, in which, or under which were a number of shells. From this building a block of business houses took fire, and the destruction went beyond the limits intended. The old Trout house was burned by some of the men, who had some reason for burning it. I ordered the round house burned. I wanted to destroy the railroad so that it could not be used. I then wanted to

DESTROY THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS

so that Atlanta could not be used as a depot of supplies. I ordered, as I say, four or five houses set on fire, but as far as

burning the city in the sense of wanton

destruction, I never thought of such a thing. I shirked no responsibility that war imposed, but I never went beyond my duty."

"How were you received when you visited Atlanta a year or two since?"

"With unvarying courtesy. I traveled over the whole state and I never heard a disrespectful or insulting word. The people seemed to be hospitable, happy and busy."

It was very gratifying to me to see how the scars of war had been rubbed out, and the waste places made glad once more. The recuperation shown on all sides—especially from Rome to Atlanta—I considered wonderful. But if those people can only work as well as they fought I need have been astonished at nothing. At Cartersville I was talking while the train waited, with ex-Attorney General Akerly, around and finally a frank looking fellow said:

"Well, general, don't you think we have built up pretty well since you left us?"

"Yes," I replied laughingly—"and don't you think I left you plenty of room?" At which there was a laugh all round. So I found the people all through Georgia—bright, cheerful and busy."

"It has been reported, general, that

WHEN HOOD SUCCEEDED JOHNSON

you said, 'Heretofore we have been fighting where the enemy pleased—now we fight where we please.' Is this true?"

"Oh, I don't know that I said that. I first heard of the appointment of Hood from one of my scouts who had gone into Atlanta with a lot of cattle, and had brought out a morning paper. As soon as I saw this I asked two generals, who were his classmates at West Point, what manner of man he was. They both described him as a bold, headlong fighter, and said that we would have to be prepared all along the line for warm work. I replied that that was precisely what I wanted—that I did not care to rush on to breastworks, but that whenever we were attacked we must fight—if we could only put fifty men against a thousand. By the way, I met Hood afterwards in New Orleans, and we became warm friends. I am now the custodian of his papers. He was a brave and gallant man."

"When were you convinced of the success of your movement into Georgia?"

"When I saw Hood moving up towards Tennessee I felt that the confederacy could not survive. After sending Thomas back to meet Hood I had 60,000 good men, and I knew that no government could sustain itself with such an army as this marching about through its territory where it pleased. When I left Atlanta for

THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

with no army in my front, and Hood watched by Thoinas in my rear, I felt that the end was approaching. (As I looked back on the city, the heavy smoke made from the burning of the yellow pine hung like a pall over the scene.)

"Did not that long march through Georgia breed a strong sense of comradeship among the men who made it?"

"That it did. It was a splendid army,

too—better, even, I believe, than the army of the Potomac. It was well disciplined and orderly, and I think the people suffered little from depredations. I remember when we struck Howell Cobb's plantation the boys laid it waste. They felt as if they had a chance at one of the chief rebels, and they improved it. But generally they were orderly, and abstained from wantonness and plunder. It is strange, but when I sit on a stand now in front of a crowd I can often pick out the faces of the men who were with me in Georgia. There is a quick, affectionate look of recognition that speaks to me as plain as words. If I am making a speech and happen to allude to any little thing that happened on the march, I can then tell the face of every man in the crowd who was in Georgia with me."

It is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

Dissipated Dogs.

Of all the rakes whose principal pleasure is to turn night into day, none are more inveterate noctambulists than two characters well known to that portion of Paris society which repairs during the small hours to Peters', the Helder, etc., for supper and gay converse. The hardened rakes in question are two dogs, a poodle of extreme wooliness, and a nondescript, who is generally clothed round like a blanket with mud, as Sancho Panza was with sleep. This pair of constant comrades lead an existence of the most regular irregularity. Every night, at about 12, they may be seen, always quite masterless, lounging about the boulevards and earnestly seeking for some person with the air of a noctambulist, till, having made a choice after much deliberation, they follow their victim like his shadow until he has reached some restaurant with intent to sup. If the canine confidence is misplaced and the passer-by goes soberly home, those roistering blades, the dogs, make their way along up the broad main staircase of Peters', where, being well known to the frequenters of that establishment, they are cordially received and plied with all the delicacies of the festive board. At the hour of two they disappear from Peters', turning up a moment afterward at the Helder, on the other side of the boulevard, and they top off the evening's excitement at distant all-night establishments near the central market, Baratte's by name. When the light of early morning peeps in upon the scene of their revels, they disappear with the last of the night birds and are beheld no more till 1 a.m. has again come round. Those who have made the personal acquaintance of this remarkable pair state that their grave enjoyment of their nightly dissipation is most edifying to witness, and that their general demeanor reminds one strongly of that character in a novel by Murger, we believe, whose pure and patriarchal face was never seen but at some pot house in the deepest hours of the night, beaming complacently at the drunken revelers around him.

Country Books.

A love of the country is taken, I know not why, to indicate the presence of all the cardinal virtues. It is one of those outlying qualities which are not exactly meritorious, but which, for that very reason, are the more provocative of a pleasing self-complacency. People pride themselves upon it as upon habits of early rising, or of answering letters by return of post. We recognize the virtuous hero of a novel as soon as we are told that the cat instinctively reaches for his hand to stay its tottering steps. To say that we love the country is to make an indirect claim to a similar excellence. We assert a taste for sweet and innocent pleasures, and an indifference to the feverish excitements of society. I, too, love the country—if such a statement can be received after such an exordium; but I confess—to be modestly—that I love it best in books. In real life I have remarked that it is frequently damp and rheumatic, and most hated by those who know it best. Not long ago I heard a worthy orator at a country school treat declare to his small audience that honesty, sobriety, and industry, in their station of life, might possibly enable them to become cab drivers in London. The precise form of the reward was suggested, I fancy, by some edifying history of an ideal cabman; but the speaker clearly knew the road to his hearers' hearts. Perhaps the realization of this high destiny might dispel their illusions. Like poor Susan, at the corner of Wood street, they would see

Bright volumes of vapor through Lothbury glide,

And a river flow on through the vale of Cheap-side."

The Swiss, who at home regards a mountain as an unmitigated nuisance, is (or once was) capable of developing sentimental yearning for the Alps at the sound of a *ranc des vaches*. We all agree with Horace that Rome is most attractive at Tibur, and vice versa. It is the man who has been "long in populous cities pent" who, according to Milton, enjoys

"The smell of grain or tedded grass or kine, Or daisies, each rural sight, each rural sound;"

and the phrase is employed to illustrate the sentiments of a being whose enjoyment of paradise was certainly enhanced by a sufficiently contrasted experience. I do not wish to pursue the good old moral saws expounded by so many preachers and poets. I am only suggesting a possible ground of apology for one who prefers the ideal mode of rustication; who can share the worthy Johnson's love of Charing Cross, and sympathize with his patriotic remark when enticed into the Highlands by his bear leader, that it is easy "to sit at home and conceive rocks, heaths, and waterfalls." Some slight basis of experience must doubtless be provided on which to rear any imaginary fabric; and the mental opiate which stimulates the sweetest reverie is found in chewing the cud of past recollections. But with a good guide one requires small external aid. Though a cockney in grain, I love to lean upon the farm yard gate; to hear Mrs. Poyer give a bit of her mind to the Squire; to be lulled into a placid doze by the hum of Dorlcote Mill; to sit down in Dandie Dinmont's parlor and bestow crumbs from his groaning table upon three generations of Peppers and Mustards; or to drop into the kitchen of a good old country inn and to smoke a pipe with Tom Jones or listen to the simple minded philosophy of Parson Adams. When I lift my eyes to realities, I can dimly descry across the street a vision of my neighbor behind his looking glass adjusting the parting of his back hair, and achieving triumph with his white tail calculated to excite the envy of a Brummell. It is pleasant to take down one of the magicians of the shelf, to annihilate my neighbor and his evening parties, and to wander off through quiet country lanes into some sleepy hollow of the past.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

The cottage at Appledore Island is perfectly plain. No bay windows, balconies or other pretty appendages; no fanciful gables, or gothic points; no newness of paint; no vines or trees. Only a plain, two storied house, with dormer windowed attic. A homely house built on the rock, and perched in severe relief against the sky. At the foot of the cottage is a small yard inclosed by a picket fence. It is full of flowers. I do not mean prim and decorous beds and flowers staying where they are put within their well-clipped borders. But a yard full of flowers—full to the fence top, and covering every inch of ground with their glad luxuriance. (No weed anywhere—quite crowded out by these burning, glowing, starry, gladsome creatures. Somehow, by reason of the soil and air, the flowers here have a freedom of growth and brilliancy of hue not elsewhere found—and intense loveliness.)

MRS. J. J. PIATT AND S. M. B. PIATT.

The Piatt house itself is built at the center of many beautiful landscapes, the Ohio river being the commanding feature.

The cottage stands on the river-line of hills, on the northern (Ohio) side, nearly 300 feet above the river level. Every window of the house gives charming river

HOMES OF THE POETS.

Nine Silhouettes of the Homes of American Authors.

From the Boston Herald.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Mr. Aldrich lives at Ponkapog, a part of the town of Canton, in Massachusetts. Although a very charming place, Ponkapog was never noted for its enterprise, and the location of a railroad some two or three miles distant, has left it very much in the condition of Bailey's Four Corners, described by Mr. Aldrich in his story of "Miss Mehetable's Son." The house is an old-fashioned two-story house, built at the beginning of the present century, and is partially screened from the road by cherry trees and a hedge of arbor vitæ, presided over by two ancient and shifless looking buttonwoods. Back of the house the grounds fall away gently to a stream and an old mill pond, on which stands a deserted and decaying mill, which was utilized during the late war for the weaving of soldiers' cardigans. Along the margin of the stream which, after wandering all around the grounds, finds

TELEGRAPHIC

CONKLING CROWS.

He "Raises Himself to His Full Height,"

And Swearing Like Trooper Says He is a Stalwart.

Teller Tells What He Knows About the Indian Bill.

Senator Hill Produces Some Statistics on the Same Subject.

Whittaker is Granted a New Trial Next Month.

COLORADO.

HOUSE MORNING.

DENVER, January 20.—A number of bills were reported from the different committees. The committee recommended that the bill to exempt the securities of loan associations do not pass. The following were then introduced and read for the first time:

H. B. 93, by Brush, to authorize the treasurer and auditor to employ clerks.

H. B. 93, to amend the fish law.

H. B. 100, by Beshar, to amend the law in regard to sheep inspectors.

H. B. 101, by Martinez, to amend the general laws.

A number of bills were then read the second time and properly referred.

The following came up for third reading:

H. B. 45, to provide a fund for the agricultural college, passed unanimously.

H. B. 52, in regard to attorneys in county courts, passed unanimously.

H. B. 55, to amend the law in regard to judgment, was passed unanimously.

H. B. 63, to amend the criminal code, passed.

S. B. 22, to grant permission to the United States to buy land in Colorado, passed unanimously.

Messrs. Carpenter and Coulter were appointed a committee to confer with a senate committee on S. B. 19 in regard to carrying concealed weapons.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole, with Bowles in the chair. The following bills came under consideration:

H. B. 37, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommends the bill declaring certain counties, including Lake and Las Animas, first-class, which, if it had passed, would have made a material reduction in the compensation of county officers, especially in Lake, where it is said the sheriff receives at least \$30,000 per annum, and the county recorder even more than this large amount.

H. B. 13, by Baker, to regulate the location of mill sites. The committee recommended it be laid on the table until the amendments are printed.

H. B. 51, by Lauter, to amend section 35 of an act to maintain a system of free schools. The committee recommended it be not passed.

H. B. 38, by Bryan, to amend an act providing for a system of procedure in civil actions in courts of justice. Recommended to pass.

The next in order of business was third reading of bills:

S. B. No. 7, to provide for the submission of the question of the permanent location of the capital to qualified electors of the state. Passed unanimously.

S. B. 13, to regulate marriages, was unanimously passed.

Adjourned.

SENATE—MORNING.

Jacobson and Rhodes were appointed a committee of conference with the house committee on S. B. 19. The reports of different committees were then received. On motion of Barea it was resolved to publish the school law in the Spanish language. A message was received from the house that Bryan, Myers, and Swisher had been appointed a committee to visit the state university.

The following were then introduced and read:

S. B. 92, by Stanger, relating to judgment at d'execution.

S. B. 92, by Freeman, making provision for settling priority of water rights.

S. B. 94, by Rogens, encouraging the manufacture of brick.

S. B. 95, by Church, to amend an act to establish a system of free schools.

S. B. 96, by Wolcott, of Clear Creek, to repeal chapter 15 of the general laws.

After reading a number of bills, the senate adjourned for dinner.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

There being no business on file the senate simply met and adjourned.

Board of Trade Meeting.

DENVER, January 20.—The board of trade held a meeting this evening at which the committee of seven appointed some time ago to draft a railroad bill, presented their bill. J. T. Cornforth spoke against the bill and Mr. Wilder said he did not think any railroad bill was wanted at present, and without taking any action adjourned.

No True Bill.

DENVER, January 20.—The grand jury found no indictment against John Phelps, John Carroll and H. T. Hill, the men arrested several months ago charged with defrauding the Pacific railroads.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

ACROSS THE Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Ex-Secretary Thompson continued this morning his argument before the committee on foreign affairs, against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama canal project and Captain Eads made further argument before the house committee on the inter-oceanic canal in support of his plan for an inter-oceanic ship railway.

EXCITING SCENE.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The Tribune's Washington special says there was a scene in the foreign affairs committee room to-day, which for a few moments caused considerable excitement.

The committee was engaged in consideration of the famous Benjamin Weil and La Abra silver mines claim against the Mexican government, Mr. Worden, an attorney of this city, who is counsel for Weil, was making a statement which ex Postmaster General Cresswell, representing the Mexican government, regarded as incorrect and asked for a correction. Worden refused to be interrupted and was proceeding when Cresswell insisted upon making an explanation. This Worden resented as a personal affront and retorted angrily that he would not be interrupted, and said something about settling the affair elsewhere. Cresswell also grew warm, but the chairman rapped both gentlemen to order and informed them that any further exhibition of that sort would bring the meeting and investigation to a summary close. Cresswell apologized for his interruption and Mr. Worden cooling down the argument was resumed.

POSTMASTER GENERAL.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special contains the following points: General Grant heads a petition to make Postmaster James, of New York, postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet. Neither Blaine nor anybody else has been offered a cabinet position under the new administration.

BIMASTERS FURIOUS.

The Times' Washington special has a story to the effect that Frank Hiscock, of New York, who aspires to the speakership, although always an anti Conkling republican, became convinced that Conkling's aid was necessary to secure his ambition. He called on Conkling in the senate yesterday afternoon and had a talk on the subject. Conkling received his visitor with more than his usual haughtiness. He raised his form to its full height as he looked Hiscock full in the face and declared after the fashion of a proud political potentate who does not like to grant favors to men who have been lacking in personal loyalty. Hiscock began by bluntly saying he wanted Conkling's support in his canvass for the speakership, frankly saying that he did not believe he could succeed without his help. He understood the full value of the service he was asking and subscribed handsomely for the alliance.

Said Conkling, lowly and impressively, "Mr. Hiscock, you ask me for my support for the speakership. Now, my dear sir, I ask in advance what kind of a man I am supporting. There are in this sad vale of tears two kinds of republicans. If you belong to a certain class who are beneath any language, however contemptuous, you must not look to me. By God, sir, if there is any one thing upon which I pride myself it is the fact that I am a republican, a stalwart republican, if you please. There is no milk and water business here, no sniveling hypocrisy of selfish cant. To all loyal republicans I am a friend, to the insipid, make-believe republicans, who make an endless practice of being superior to their wicked party associates, I am a sworn, unshaking, tireless enemy."

Hiscock took this lecture very quietly, and then asked in a quiet fashion what sort of a pledge Conkling would require from him to satisfy him upon the question of personal loyalty.

Conkling replied in a still more emphatic manner: "It is a subject that will take some time for me to consider. I am free to say I like you. You have never to my knowledge played the sneak, but, by God, if you were my own father or my own brother I would want to know in advance exactly how you stood on one or two vital things before you could have my support. I tell you, sir, it is a matter beyond any personal feelings. I should want you to be able to satisfy me that you are loyal to the stalwart element of the republican party and that you have no sympathy with the treacherous traitors, hypocritical conspirators who are now seeking to betray the coming president into a contemptible disregard of the men who made him to day all that he is. By God, sir," said Mr. Conkling with increased fire, "there is going to be in the future a square line of action drawn. The men who carried the last campaign on their shoulders and who secured a hard earned victory are men who will not be overlooked. The power that made can undo, so when you come to me to ask me for my support you must first be certain where you stand, at the present time as well as for the future as a loyal, stalwart republican. I don't propose to allow the cunning, sneaking, hypocritical, feather-headed, Ohio breed of milk and water men to rule. We have submitted quietly believing that relief would come in the natural order of things."

Conkling's talk to Hiscock was plainly understood by the latter to be a demand for his personal allegiance to Conkling even to the extent of fighting the coming administration if his leader should so direct. There is little doubt that he will accept the condition and through his new alliance he becomes one of the most formidable contestants for the speakership of the next house.

THE INDIAN BILL.

In the senate to day the bill to provide for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians of various reservations and to extend the protection of the laws of the states and territories over the Indians and for other purposes, was taken up. Clegg explained its provision to the president that whenever, in his judgment, a reservation of land on which Indians are to be adopted,

cated, shall be fit for agricultural purposes, is to have the same surveyed and allotted in the manner specified by the first section to individual Indians of the tribes for which it has been set apart, the excess of lands in the reservation above what may be thus allotted to individuals to be negotiated for by the secretary of the interior, but no money to be paid until the mediations are ratified by congress.

Vest moved an amendment to the section excluding the Indian Territory from the operations of the bill so that only tribal reservations therein should be excluded. He would have observed every treaty with the Indians in letter and spirit, and criticized the committee on Indian affairs for excepting from the bill the thirty Indian tribes on the plains.

Teller opposed the bill. He referred to the memorial of the commissioner of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States upon the Indian rights and Indian civilization in which among other things it was claimed the Indian should have a good education and religious liberty. He argued that these gentlemen were impractical. They proposed to treat all Indians, savage and friendly, alike and yet there was as much difference between Indians as between civilized beings and legislation that would be beneficial for one class would fail if applied to the other. The effect of giving land to Indians absolutely would be as it had been in the past to subject them to the rapacity of the whites and ultimately to deprive them of a resting place on this continent.

Saunders supported the bill as facilitating to breaking up tribal relations and affording the Indians better facilities than they would have without it to prepare for good citizenship. Hill, (Col.) said as the alleged opposition of Indians to the severity provision had been urged against the propriety of its enactment he had endeavored to ascertain the truth as to the feeling of the Indians on that point. In response to this inquiry he had received from the commissioner of Indian affairs a letter which would now read. The letter stated in substance that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have for years past been demanding a separate allotment of their lands; their request was not complied with, owing to the survey not having been completed. The agents of the Sioux of Nebraska, the Chippewa of Wisconsin, and numerous others reported that these tribes had signified in some instances unanimously their desire to be located in severity and in other instances their desire to have patents issued to them for their lands, as provided in the treaty. Very few outside of the civilized tribes in the Indian territory had failed to favor the movement.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

SOME WASHINGTON PERSONALS

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special states that the friends of Governor Long, who are interested in the reform of Indian management are proposing him for the next secretary of the interior.

Conkling Hiscock's frequent consultations with him, mate terms, strengthens the belief that Conkling will support Hiscock's canvass for the speakership. Hiscock has already begun his canvass, and is being seconded by Warner Miller.

General O O Howard arrived in New York yesterday.

PENNSYLVANIA'S STRUGGLE OVER THE SENATORSHIP

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The third ballot for United States senator shows small changes. The vote last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate, Oliver 20, Grow 14, Wallace 16. In the house, Oliver 75, Grow 44, Wallace 17.

SHERMAN AND FOSTER.

COLUMBUS, O., January 20.—Every republican member of the general assembly signed a memorial asking that Garfield make Governor Foster a cabinet minister. Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster in introducing him took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The secretary made a feeling response expressing his gratitude to the people who had elected him senator after he had for four years performed the arduous and difficult duties of secretary of the treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests to the country. He agreed with Foster in a tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able and honorable man.

TENNESSEE'S SENATORIAL FIGHT.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—There is no marked change in the senatorial ballot. The vote in the legislature last Tuesday was as follows:—In the senate: Maynard 8, Savage 6, Bailey 5, Muse 2, James 1, Taylor 1, Bates 2. In the house: Maynard 33, Bailey 17, Savage 17, Muse 4, Bright 2, Wilson 1, Edwards 1; necessary to a choice 51.

The eleventh ballot to-day stood as follows: Maynard 35, Bates 31, Bailey 13, Harrison 5, Wm. Smith 4, Bright 3, Taylor 2, Edward 1, Thomas 1.

Adjourned.

STOCKS AND BONDS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Silver bars, 111. Money 4 and 6. Government, quiet. Stocks closed irregular. Western Union, 114 1/2 C. P. bonds, 113 1/2 Quicksilver, 15 Sutro Tunnel, 1 1/2 Pacific Mail, 55 1/2 D. & R. G. old Mariposa, 112 bonds, 115 1/2 Wells, Fargo, 116 D. & R. G. consols, 112 N. Y. Central, 152 1/2 D. & R. G. stock, 89 1/2 Erie, 51 1/4 Coal & Iron Co. Panama, 23 1/2 bonds, 96 1/4 Union Pacific, 121 1/2 Coal & Iron Co. U. P. bonds, 115 1/2 stock, 39 1/2 Central Pacific, 95 1/2

An Alarming Consolidation.

ALBANY, January 20.—In the assembly a resolution calling for an investigation concerning the consolidation of the telegraph companies

Nebraska's Senatorial Contest.

LINCOLN, January 20.—Five senatorial ballots were taken to-day. The last ballot was as follows: Paddock 38, Van Wick 15, Weaver 5, Dundy 13, Post 8, Mason 7, Nance 3, Kennedy (Democrat) 7. The election is likely to morrow of one of Paddock's opponents.

Enjoining the Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rufus Hatch began a suit in the supreme court against the Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Telegraph companies to prevent the proposed consolidation. He has obtained an injunction restraining the defendant companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation and from increasing their capital stock and other matters.

The Times says the plaintiff Hatch is owner of 100 shares of the American Union company's stock and the suit is in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the American Union company who may come in to claim the benefit, sought to be procured by its means, that is the prevention of the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. Mr. Hatch says in his complaint that the American Union telegraph company was started to overcome the monopoly which was created when the Western Union telegraph company obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific company to bring about a healthy competition, which in turn to the benefit of the commercial public. It says when he became a stockholder in the American Union he expected to make large profits from the patronage which the public generally would give it as a medium of cheap telegraphing, and that the American Union has now by the expenditure of about ten millions of dollars, procured as complete telegraph lines and equipments as that which is possessed by the Western Union company, whose capital stock of \$40,000,000 represents the value of its lines and equipments. With its capital of \$10,000,000, Mr. Hatch says the American Union can earn as much as the Western Union with \$40,000,000 capital. He alleges that the combination, or conspiracy, has been entered into between the directors of his company and other companies for the purpose of their own gain, not for the benefit of the stockholder, to consolidate all lines and companies and re-erect a monopoly in the telegraph business. For that purpose those directors propose an additional capital of \$40,000,000 to be added to the existing capital of \$40,000,000 of the Western Union telegraph company, which \$40,000,000 additional capital is to be distributed in shares without any cash being paid in return for such shares. The additional capital of \$40,000,000 he says is to represent materials that cost only \$10,000,000. Mr. Hatch alleges that this is contrary to the interests of trade and commerce, and is against policy and law, and that the board of directors of the American Union company have not the power to sell out that company. He asks the court upon these grounds to intervene and prevent by an injunction the real, irreparable damage to him and other stockholders standing as he does. The affidavit made by Hatch in support of his application for a temporary injunction, which he has obtained, voluntarily recites more in detail the circumstances related in the complaint. In the injunction there is a provision directing the defendant to show cause in the supreme court chambers Monday next why the injunction should not be continued till the determination of the suit.

On the Street.

NEW YORK, Jan. 20.—Telegraph stocks fell 1 1/2 to 3 1/2, because of the injunction against the consolidation. It is reported this afternoon that negotiations have been renewed for the consolidation of the Union and Central Pacific railroads.

A Banker in Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20.—H. C. Logan, a well known banker, was before the central police court yesterday on a charge preferred by Alex. T. Beach of assault. Logan stated that a letter was written to California stating that he had signed an undertaking in an attachment conveying property in California belonging to a friend. Thus, he said, he has done me great injury both in California and in this city. I signed no bond; I never knew that there was a suit, and there never was a suit begun; I had never been spoken to on the subject; I was both angry and annoyed and did not know who was the perpetrator of the outrage. Beach came to my office on Monday and I asked him if he had written the letter. He said yes and I slapped his face. Logan was held in the sum of \$300 bail.

Fire in a Tenement.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A fire occurred in a building on Mott street at 3 o'clock this morning containing one hundred and sixty families comprising fifteen hundred souls. The scene witnessed is without parallel for confusion in the history of fires in this city. The building is known as the big flat, is six stories in height, 75 feet in front and runs through the block to Elizabeth street, a distance of about 200 feet. The fire broke out on the ground floor in a grocery store and the flames breaking through the front window ascended on the outside up the board front of the building until the roof was reached. Fortunately the police and firemen were quickly upon the scene and hurried the screaming women and children and cursing men into the street. The policemen having to use their clubs freely to drive the people out. Thus was prevented a calamity awful to contemplate.

CALIFORNIA ON THE TREATY.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

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Senator Allison appears to be the coming man for secretary of the treasury.

General Butler has again been "bottled up." His political career is ending like his military career with Fort Fisher and Dutch Gap.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Tilden has declared that "he had no opinion of the democratic party." The party probably reciprocates.

The capital ought to be in a city where the taxes are honestly paid, so that a bad example shall not be set for the rest of the state.

The National Wool convention is now in session in Washington. Among the visitors is an Australian wool grower who says there they raise twelve sheep to an acre.

Senator Dawes has not made a brilliant record in the senate, but he has been a useful, industrious, honest senator. He would have done better, however, to have remained in the house, where he was in every sense a leader.

The prominent candidates for the speakership are all from the west. The two most prominent are Dunning, of Minnesota, and Ranson, of Iowa. The east don't seem to have a candidate since it is generally supposed Frye will go into the senate.

The committee to investigate the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment has been organized. It consists of Senators Freeman and Streeter, and Representatives Hudson, Baker and Swisher. This is a good committee. We trust it will have time to make a thorough examination.

We are happy to state that the editor of the Register Call entertains the following opinion on the capital question: "Surely there are none of the legislators who could for an instant think of placing the capital at Colorado Springs. If so, let him be taken out and shot on the spot."

The first mention of Routt's name for a cabinet position was considered a joke, and, as it was considered a harmless one, he was quite generally endorsed. Later events show that it is a more serious joke than was at first supposed. Routt is now more than possible candidate. Chaffee even is said to be working for him with the aid of the Blaine party.

The News in summing up the good features of the new funding bill speaks of "the permanent character of the investment." It is a five ten bond or one redeemable in five years and payable in ten. This is in no sense a permanent interest. The senate however will probably raise the rate of interest and have the bond run at least twenty years.

It seems that Mr. Platt was a member of the famous class of 1853 at Yale. This is the most famous class in the fifties in America. It contained another senator-elect, Randall Gibson, of Louisiana. Among other members are Charles Dudley Warner, E. C. Stedman the poet, Andrew D. White, president of Cornell and minister to Germany, W. W. Phelps ex-member of congress.

Yesterday was quite a day for the election of senators. Hawley, McMillan, Dawes, Conger, Platt, Hale and Bayard were elected. A striking feature of these elections is the fact that Bayard is the only one who is re-elected. This will be his third term. The others are all republicans who have seen active service in the house. In Tennessee Maynard leads all others in the vote but still lacks ten of having a majority.

The funding bill passed the house yesterday. The only great change is in regard to the payment of a part of the five and six per cent bonds due in standard silver dollars and a part of the gold held for resumption purposes. This was defeated. The bill passed by a vote of 135 to 124. This is not a large majority for a bad financial bill in the house. In November, 1877, a bill to repeal the resumption act passed by a vote of two in favor to one against.

The bill prohibiting lotteries seems to have aroused general interest. It was aimed at the Colorado lottery which is not a healthful state institution. The effort to include churches was a good one. A hundred years ago it was customary for legislatures and assemblies to legalize lotteries to build churches, but now such legislation would be impossible. The influence of church lotteries is the most pernicious of all gambling institutions, because they influence those who are not confirmed gamblers. Such legislation would undoubtedly do good, because it shows up the hypocrisy of certain church practices and is likely to stop them.

Governor Routt thinks that Chaffee is working for him. Possibly he is. We hope so, as it is positive evidence that Chaffee has no chance and will not put in his claims. Regarding the visit to Mentor in Governor Routt's interest, a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Grant people, it is said, are very anxious to have Mr. Routt, of Colorado, for postmaster general, who, it is said, gave \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund, but General Garfield has concluded, his friend says, not to appoint Mr. Routt, or to put in his cabinet any other pronounced out-and-out Grant and Conkling man."

THE FUNDING BILL

The funding bill as agreed upon by the house committee is perhaps the worst financial bill that has been submitted to congress since the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. It is a bill which if it becomes a law will stop all refunding. Some of the crudities are as follows: The English consols bearing interest at the rate of three per cent, are not now at par, though they are popular for investment because they run for a very long period. Our bonds are at the same rate of interest and run only ten years. Such bonds cannot be placed at par. But the law provides that in placing these bonds the debt must not be increased or in other words that the three per cent bonds shall not be placed at less than par. As this is impossible, the bill is likely to defeat any efforts toward refunding.

Again the bill proposes to compel the bondholders to take the 412½ grain dollar in payment for a part of the bonds, though this is in violation of the spirit of the agreement. Strong arguments have been made to show the right of the government to do this, but still the facts remain that the officers of the government who placed the bonds and the parties who bought the bonds both understood the bonds were to be paid in gold. This is particularly hard on foreign investors to whom the 412½ grain silver dollar has only a bullion value. The bill also proposes to reduce the coin reserve for the redemption of greenbacks from about \$1,400,000,000 to \$50,000,000, a measure which, if carried out, may produce a panic as \$50,000,000 reserve is not enough to float \$40,000,000 of greenbacks according to pretty well settled banking principles.

Another ugly feature is the forcing of this loan on the national banks. These banks are compelled to hold the three per cent bonds and no others on deposit as security for their circulation. The effect of this will be that many banks will cease to issue notes, and this, of course, will contract the currency. It has been a serious question with many banks, whether it paid to have any circulation with a reserve in four per cent bonds, and several banks have withdrawn all their circulation. It is a mistake ever to attempt to force a loan. It always injures the credit of a nation. Our credit is good because the creditors have faith in the government and not because the government wills that it is good and compels its citizens to take its securities.

Such a bill will greatly injure the public credit if it passes. It shows a disregard for the nation's faith. It is opposed to all good financial principles. It asks capitalists to lend the government money at a lower rate for a short period than ever was known before, yet in the same breath names conditions which create alarm and distrust in the capitalist. It was hoped that with the success of resumption such absurd legislation was at an end. But the greenbacker still lives to do what he can to create financial destruction and ruin.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS.

The above is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. S. E. Solly, reprinted by permission of Harper Bros, from "New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail." Its publication is timely as recent articles in eastern papers have depreciated Colorado as a health resort. This is in part our own fault. The climate had the reputation east of being better than it really was, on account of the glowing descriptions which have been written about it. Many have come here and found themselves deceived, and finally this dissatisfaction has found quite a general expression in eastern papers. We say therefore the publication of this pamphlet is timely because it tells the truth about our climate. It says we have some cold weather in winter and disagreeable winds in the spring. It says that the climate will not be found healthy giving to all kinds of invalids. In a general way it tells what class of invalids may be benefited by coming to Colorado and what class will be injured. Such a book cannot fail to be of great use. Undoubtedly lives have been shortened as well as lengthened by coming to Colorado. The circulation of the pamphlet will tend to induce only those to come here who may be benefited. It contains the results of the careful study and wide experience of a skillful physician.

The book is popular and yet scientific. It is addressed to invalids rather than physicians, though the latter who are unacquainted with the Colorado climate will find it of great value. The author very rightly assumes in his preface that "the laity now-a-days wish to know the why and wherefore." To the invalid, the selection of a climate may be a matter of life or death. In such an important decision, he wants to act intelligently and in part on his own judgment as well as on that of a physician. This book will be of decided help to such invalids. The book opens with a discussion of "change of climate." It gives the most important conditions and their effect on the human system. It then tells us the characteristics of the Colorado climate and gives the specific effect on the disease which it may cure or stay. This leads to simple explanations of what consumption is, what a hemorrhage is, what causes it, and how this climate may be of benefit. The invalid is given an accurate idea of the difficulty to be cured and how the climate may aid in this cure. It answers in a very simple

and comprehensive manner the questions, a large class of our invalids are continually asking with little satisfaction. We heartily commend the book because we have confidence in the medical ability of the author, because of its fair impartial tone, and because it contains information of vital importance to a large class of invalids in this country.

The table published in our telegraph columns, giving the percentage in increase of population in the different states is quite interesting. It seems that New England shows the least increase. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have nearly stood still, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have gained from 15 to 27 per cent. The middle states show gains of from 16 to 25 per cent. The south shows still larger gains than the middle or New England states. Of the southern states Texas has most increased in population. The largest gains have been in the northwest and are in the following order: Dakota, 854 per cent; Colorado, 383; Nebraska, 268; Washington Territory, 213; Kansas, 173; Wyoming, 128; Idaho, 114. These statistics emphasize the ancient idea that the seat of empire is being gradually carried westward. In the beginning of the century and down to 1840, the states on the Atlantic ruled the country. Now they cast a small part of the electoral vote. Just now no section rules congress. The northwest is not stronger than the south and east, though stronger than either one. In 1880 when the next census is taken, unless the current of immigration changes, the northwest will be as populous as both the south and east. Then a solid northwest will elect presidents and rule congress. The only thing that can change this will be the railroad development of the southwest, toward which there appears to be a strong tendency. This change in the seat of empire is not likely however to modify our government, as the ruling class is the same only it is located in another section of the country. If the southwest should be rapidly peopled by the railroad development, it would be by an influx of eastern people with brains and capital. This government will be a Yankee one for years to come.

The kindest criticisms made in regard to any of the prospective cabinet officers have been made regarding Senator Bruce. The idea of his going into the cabinet simply as a representative colored man is generally opposed. His friends advocate his claims as the representative of a section rather than a race. Garfield is urged to consider his claims because he is the ablest, cleanest and most popular republican in the south. Senator Bruce was born in Virginia in 1841, and is therefore now only 40 years of age. In 1872 he was sheriff of Bolivar county, Mississippi. In 1874, while in this office, he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat in 1875, when only 34 years old. At this time he must have been the youngest man among the senators on the floor. During these six years he has conducted himself with such modesty, ability and manliness as to win the hearty respect of even his political opponents. We doubt whether there is a senator on the republican side of the senate whose elevation to the cabinet would give such unalloyed satisfaction to the opposition party as that of Senator Bruce.

We said before that Belford greatly injured the republican cause here by his assumption that republicans were more hostile to silver than the democrats. This is untrue, but the democracy in this state are taking advantage of it, as may be shown by the following squibs from the Leadville Democrat:

There is no denying that it was stupid for Colorado to vote for gold standard Garfield.

If Garfield don't let up on his gold standard views, Colorado's democratic majority this fall will be about ten thousand.

The only hope that Garfield's administration will not demonetize silver, lies in the fact that so many republican politicians have invested in silver mines.

Now Judge Belford had no right to put his party in such a position when it is a false one. A little party discipline would be in order.

The feeling regarding the placing of General Grant on the retired list is generally strong outside of congress. The Boston Herald, which is the exponent of independent views in Boston, says: "General Grant honestly felt that he sacrificed a life position, exactly in the line of his inclination, when he surrendered the generalship for the presidency. His services in the war entitles him to every provision which the nation can reasonably make. In any other country in the world he would have been pensioned lavishly and with the utmost dignity. To restore to him his rank and place him on the retired list is not too much. And if it would result in putting a stop to the relief propositions of his too serviceable friends, the country would doubtless welcome it as a happy solution of a question that must be as embarrassing to the ex-president as it is wearisome to the people."

The house should respect this unit-ed public sentiment.

The greenbackers, for some time have felt that unless there was a financial panic soon, they never could be revived. This explains the new funding bill introduced into the house yesterday. It should be labelled "a bill to create a financial panic so as to revive the greenback party."

ARAPAHOE AND EL PASO

The Denver Times has not the temerity to defend Arapahoe's fraudulent assessment, but tries to cover the fraud by a few squibs about our assessment which should receive a passing notice:

El Paso county had 4,900 (even) horses in 1879, and only 4,235 in 1880. Why not investigate the mule business?

In 1879 Colorado Springs was doing the greatest part of the Leadville freighting business. The business now has entirely left us and accounts for the difference in number. To show further that there is no injustice in the assessment to the rest of the state, the 4235 horses in 1880 are assessed at \$177,765 while the 4900 horses in 1879 are assessed at \$168,775. The smaller number of horses this year are therefore assessed at a greater total value than the larger number last year. This is quite conclusive proof that no injustice has been done the state at large by our assessment. The mules that are here are not engaged in freighting business and there is no reason why El Paso should have more than Denver, yet the value of El Paso's mules for 1880 is \$31,892, while Denver's are assessed at only \$10,595.

Again the Times says:

How is it that in 1879 El Paso county assessed 429,000 acres of land and in 1880 only 250,000? Evidently El Paso county needs to be investigated.

We regret to say that we cannot tell why there has been this reduction in the number of acres of land, but the value of the land shows there has been no attempt at fraudulent assessment. What other counties are interested in is whether the total valuation has been increased or diminished. This is the only thing that affects outsiders. Now, we will give the assessment of acres and value of land with improvements in El Paso and Arapahoe:

	El Paso	Arapahoe
Number of acres.	429,581.31	125,434.11
Valuation.....	\$ 815,990	\$ 882,789

Arapahoe

	El Paso	Arapahoe
Number of acres.	131,424.40	122,228.82
Valuation.....	\$1,773,953	\$1,21,690

The above shows that the total valuation of land with improvements is \$67,000 greater in 1880 than it was in 1879. Arapahoe, however, shows a reduction of only 9,000 acres of land, but a reduction in value of \$650,000. According to this the value of the land and improvements in Arapahoe have shrunk a third in value, though there has been great activity in real estate in Denver's suburbs. The Times makes another criticism as follows:

El Paso county was taxed on forty-nine asses in 1879, but in 1880 not any. Let an investigation be made to see if at least one cannot be found.

The reason of this is plain. The 429 asses that were in the county have gone away, possibly to Arapahoe to escape assessment.

It is impossible that there should not be changes in assessments, but the vital question is, has it been reduced to escape the state tax. This may be apparent on its face. The Times has selected the supposed weak points in our assessment. Now let us compare the total valuations of the items mentioned in the Times by giving the increase or decrease of valuation and see if the state tax has been reduced by their assessment, as this is the only test of an unjust assessment so far as the rest of the state is concerned.

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land.....	\$67,690	\$. . .
Asses.....	705
Mules.....	36,503
Horses.....	8,950
Manufactures.....	14,290
Railroads.....	3,650

Total.....

	\$76,680	\$55,150
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Net increase of valuation.....

	\$21,530
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Let us now compare the criticised features of our assessment with the same features of Arapahoe:

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land.....	\$	\$651,975
Asses.....	3,109
Mules.....	32
Horses.....	3,205
Manufactures.....	63,110
Railroads.....

Total.....

	\$66,347	\$655,014
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Net decrease in valuation.....

	\$588,667
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The asses are left blank because they were not assessed in Arapahoe in either 1879 or 1880. The above tables show that the only assatable parts of the El Paso county assessment show a net increase of \$21,530, while the assessment of the same items in Arapahoe show a decrease of \$588,667. We confess our obligation to the Times in pointing out to us this random method of comparison of the two assessments, and will gladly compare our assessment with that of Arapahoe on any other items which the Times may suggest.

As the Times has suggested a comparison of the assessment for the two years, we would draw attention to one or two of Arapahoe's strange inconsistencies. In 1879 Arapahoe had 37,528 cattle assessed at \$411,747, or at the rate of \$10.94 per head. This was about the average rate in other counties this year. In 1880, 36,290 cattle were assessed at \$376,120, or at the rate of \$7.61 per head. Had the same rate that Arapahoe used in 1879 been used in 1880, the total assessment would have been \$397,012 instead of \$276,120. Why was there such a change unless to reduce the tax? The number of sheep in 1880 increased 6,300, yet the total valuation is \$6,490 less. The value of musical instruments in 1880 is \$14,803 less than in 1879; there is a decrease of \$20,534 in the value of watches and clocks; a decrease of

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John M. Barrett is reported on his feet again, as editor of the Omaha Herald.

The message of Governor Long, of Massachusetts, favored woman suffrage.

So Mr. Blaine really becomes secretary of State. This will suit Colorado very well.

The greenbackers are now praying for a panic to revive their party. They see it is the only hope of salvation.

It is really too bad to pursue Barnum as the democrats are. He can now reflect, "had I but served my God!" etc.

Arapahoe's assessment is the most modest thing of kind we have seen. There is no ostentatious show of wealth about it.

Ex-Senator Harlan is coming to life again. It is reported that he will be the next republican candidate for governor.

The real author of the Morey forgery was the agent of the democratic national committee. We are now getting to the bottom of it.

It is a noticeable fact that the men who are talking most about the nation's safety and in favor of a three percent tax are the men who predicted the country would be ruined by the execution of the three percent act.

Hon. T. C. Platt seems to have claimed strength and popularity in his speech at Senator Conkling's trial last evening. He will soon have opportunity to show whether he is a mere political man of independent views.

A bill has been introduced into the house of representatives to fix the charge for postal orders of five dollars or under at five cents. This is a step in the right direction, though we would like to see the rate reduced to three cents.

The Leadville Herald protests against the enlargement of the Denver dailies, claiming that they are already large enough for the field they occupy. They are now better papers than are published in eastern cities of twice the size.

The Leadville Herald and Democrat have both expressed the opinion that Lake county can give Colorado Springs the capital if it wishes. This is accompanied with a threat to Arapahoe to be on good behavior. Lake county undoubtedly can do this. Please do.

It is sometimes said of a man, if one could buy him for what he is really worth and sell him for what he thinks he is worth, the speculation would be a fine one. It would be a better one to buy Denver for what she is assessed and sell her for what she is worth.

Governor Pitkin has taken a wise course in having the question of the legality of Lieutenant Governor Tabor's action come before the proper tribunal. It would have been better for Governor Tabor to have arranged for such an opinion before, instead of acting on the unofficial opinion of a paid attorney.

The bill for the apportionment of the United States will cause a tremendous struggle. Colorado must be content with one representative for ten years. Mr. Cox's bill arranged for the increase of members of the house from 293 to 301. This will prevent the loss of a representative in several of the older states.

We think the republicans in the Pennsylvania legislature, who think of holding to prevent the nomination of a Cameronite, are doing very wrong. Does this suit the Republican? By the way, the Republic can't think it would have been a bid to have bid as to have defeated the election of Sherman as it would be to defeat a friend of Camerons.

The Herald which praised Belford's speech on silver so highly a few days ago makes the following frank confession: "The attitude of Judge Belford in regard to the best means of fostering our silver interest may be erroneous, but of his fidelity to silver upon general principles there is not the slightest doubt." That is the whole trouble with Judge Belford. What Colorado wants in the house is an intelligent friend of silver and not a mere noisy talker.

The Leadville Democrat pays the following deserved compliment to one of our citizens: "So far, Judge Helm's course is, 'we believe, universally satisfactory to both bar and litigants. That we strenuously opposed the election of this gentleman, and advocated that of his competitor, shall not deter us from awarding either praise or blame, as his conduct calls for either. We would rather be forced to say good of him than evil. However, he may be assured of a perfect candid criticism at the hands of the 'Democrat.'"

The senate will be greatly improved by the infusion of new blood after the fourth of March. Most of the men elected are young and vigorous. Where older politicians have been selected, as in the case of Sherman, they are in their prime and not fossils. General Harrison of Indiana, occupies his first office as United States senator. Hawley has been in public life since the war but is still young and vigorous. These two men are likely to take a leading position immediately. The honor came to each unsought.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT CONTINUED.

Denver Moneyless—Rich Men Poor and Poor Men Rich—Military Tax—Comparison With Other Years—Loss Money Then vs 1875.

DENVER, January 15.—In the letter of yesterday I referred to the small amount of personal property in Arapahoe county that is assessed. A single item in this assessment brings out this fact with great force. It is that of

MONEY AND CREDITS.

The returns show it to be \$560,750. This is \$25,000 less than El Paso county's assessment. The Denver Times published an interesting table a few days ago, giving the total deposit in Denver banks at different periods during 1880. April 23, 1880, they write \$612,449.15, and on the 11th of June, \$7,024,635.50. It is quite fair to measure that the deposits of money in the banks May 1, 1880, was not less than it was April 23. Merchants in Denver are in the habit of keeping large amounts of money in their stores, and the same applies to bankers. Denver capitalists do not loan much money, but their loans must amount to a considerable amount. Is this as apparent as \$560,000 on deposit in the banks of the leading houses in the city? And, employing this as a rough estimate, the total sum of \$560,750. One-half only of the assessors of money in Arapahoe's assessment even approaches this. We carefully looked over the lists of Denver's supposed money-lenders who have made immense fortunes in Leadville rates within three years and none of them returned a dollar in money and credits. Denver's learned men who have been supposed to have made large fortunes in shrewd railroad manipulations and profited in their assessments a dollar in money and credits, or railway stock. The only taxpayer who returns a large sum of money and credits is A. B. Daniels who gives in \$6,000. According to this Mr. Daniels had one sixth of the money and credits of Denver on the first of May last. The next high return is \$10,000, and from this it drops to very small sums. Outside of these assessments the \$560,750 is made up almost entirely of the returns of people in ordinary circumstances, who neither dazzle by the gaudy glitter of their modes of living and are unheeded in these immense financial transactions which have taken place in Denver within the past year. They are people who are too poor to build opera houses, found churches, or buy political honors. A woman of the town returns \$2,000. The Rev. Earl Cranston returns \$2,000, to the honor of a profession at which it is too often the custom to sneer. On the first of May last his returns show that he was richer in money than the dozen railway magnates, bonanza kings, and merchant princes that most naturally come into one's mind. Not one of the great mercantile houses of Denver returns a dollar in money and credits. If they did not perceive themselves, they did not have a dollar in the banks, or credits due them on that day. They must have been hard pressed for more to meet their liabilities. The heaviest tax-payer in Denver returned only \$3,000 in personal property, none of which was in money and credits. The Colorado state lottery returned only \$1,500 when its advertisements showed that it ought to have about \$10,000 on hand to meet the demands of the drawing about to take place. We would give the names of the prominent Denver capitalists who return neither money nor credits were it not that the list would be incomplete and our motives misunderstood, as we are attacking the Denver assessment and not individual returns. It is sufficient to say that we were unable to find that any of Denver's citizens who have been reported to be extremely rich returned a single dollar in money and credits, and their entire personal property apparently consists of a fine household furniture, a \$50 buggy and a \$40 pony. The \$560,000 deposits on May 1st are not represented at all in the assessment, not is any railroad or bank stock.

THE MILITARY TAX.

Nearly all the four mill state tax for general purposes is spent in Denver, yet the facts we have given show how small a proportion of this state tax, which she should pay, is paid by Denver. This willingness on the part of Denver to take all she can get at a slight cost is perhaps best illustrated by the military poll tax. Most of the military state tax is spent in Denver, but the adjutant general's report does not show this clearly. The rent and expenses of the army used by the Denver troops is not charged up to the Denver companies, but to the state, while the rent of armories, &c., for companies is charged directly to those companies. Correcting these returns as far as possible, the following amounts seem to have been given to the military companies in the different cities:

Denver Companies.....	\$4,333.36	
Colorado Springs.....	1195.87	
Lakeville.....	1,000.35	
Georgetown.....	871.59	
Central City.....	455.16	
Saguache.....	218.60	
Lake City.....	926.50	
That we may not be accused of injustice in making up the returns of the money given Denver, we will give the following list of items:		
State armory, gas, fuel, rent, etc.....	\$19,37.43	
" salary of junior.....	920.00	
Horses for hauling Chaffee batteries.....	425.00	
Saddle hire, etc.....	938.93	
Chaffee artillery purchase of uniforms		
Total.....	112.00	
Total.....		\$4,333.36

General Conkling is usually too prolific in expression to use cant phrases, but in his congratulatory dispatch to Platt he speaks of him as one who never apologized for being a stalwart. Mr. Conkling's idea of a stalwart is a man who always seeks or holds office, who thinks more of the machine than the principles the party represents, and who can be loyal and yet sell if defeated in a political convention.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY ASSESSMENT

We published yesterday a letter on Arapahoe's assessment and complete the review in another letter to day. It ought to arouse great indignation. The board of county commissioners with a tweed like air of "what are you going to do about it?" has already told El Paso that it is none of our business. With a smile child like and bland it refers the whole matter to the state board of equalization, though the commissioners know that for several years they have delayed sending in the returns some weeks after the law provides that the board can meet and act. Had the returns been sent in in season, all the commissioners could have done would have been to reduce the valuation of cattle throughout the state to \$7.61 per head and made such other reductions as to reduce the state valuation millions of dollars. No one now has the authority to take up this in the legislature. Already the county commissioners in different parts of the state are sending in requests to their representatives in the legislature to take some action regarding this fraudulent assessment. No action can probably be taken which will compel Denver to pay her just share of the state tax this year, but some action can be taken to prevent the repetition of such an assessment. A committee of investigation could find out the lousiness of the assessment and suggest such remedies as may seem wise. For example the county assessor says that he took the number and value of cattle as given him, without any revision. He also took the real estate, and personal property with rare exceptions, as they were given in. The work done was purely clerical and comparatively no pains were taken to make the assessment accurate. The majority of the stock of a large railroad was held in Denver, yet none of it was assessed. This was culpable carelessness. No effort was made to have the owners of the \$6,000,000 on deposit in banks pay any taxes. There seemed to have been a premium put on cheating, perjury and fraud. If some remedy is not found, the assessment of the state next year will fall below \$50,000,000 and then the proceeds of our state tax will be greatly reduced. Already several county commissioners have determined to put down their assessments. Weld county would have reduced our assessment \$372,000 in the same ratio as cattle had not put them in at the same rate. Arapahoe did her cattle, and it is now a common knowledge advises that she will put them down at a lower rate than \$50,000,000, so that we need not despair in our protection of the state tax. The same policy is likely to be pursued in other counties unless some action is taken. We will then have a race to see which can have the lowest assessment, such a policy would be unfortunate. It will be much better to try and make Arapahoe honest rather than all the other counties dishonest. A high valuation will reduce the rate of tax and will encourage more capital to come into the state. This is the policy pursued in El Paso and several other counties and should prevail all over the state. We trust our representatives in the legislature will take some practical action immediately.

In this and the previous letter we have attempted to answer the claim of the Arapahoe county commissioners that their county is given as their assessment as one of the most undervalued in the state. In Leadville, Weld and Elbert Counties have the cattle assessed at the same rate as Denver. We know that the assessment of Arapahoe for the year 1880 and of a few years previous, at least equal in proportion to its value with other counties of the state, and more than that of El Paso county, and was, in fact, for the year 1880, in the amount of merchandise, more than one million dollars more than the amount thereof as published in the El Paso county paper.

In our review of Denver's assessment we made no specific answer to the above charge that Arapahoe's assessment was fairer than ours. It is almost impossible to make an exact comparison in all parts of the returns, but we can draw attention to a few things which will determine the honesty and faithfulness of the two assessments. Arapahoe returns \$3,722.012 in personal property and El Paso \$1,779.075. Denver would hardly be willing to admit that her personal property is only twice ours. Arapahoe returns her cattle at \$7.61 per head and El Paso at \$12.67. If Arapahoe had returned the assessment of her cattle at the same rate as we did the assessment would have been \$459,754, instead of \$375,100. Had El Paso put her cattle in at the same rate as Denver it would have reduced the assessment from \$303,975 to \$182,518. On sheep Arapahoe's rate is \$1.62 per head and El Paso \$2. We have already used frequently money and credits of which Arapahoe's return is \$25,000 less than ours. In carriages, household goods, etc., Arapahoe's returns \$1,039,915 and El Paso's \$300,350. Certainly this is not a fair proportion considering the many elegant mansions in Denver and the fact that her population is five times as great as ours. The entire assessment shows the wealth of El Paso county is \$543 per capita, and that Arapahoe's is \$487 per capita. These are born facts which the Arapahoe county commissioners should have made themselves familiar with before they attacked the El Paso county assessment. Either the Arapahoe county assessment, or the Arapahoe commissioners must admit that their assessment is very unfair as compared with El Paso, or else that Arapahoe's cattle and sheep are poorer than ours, her money less, and her wealth per capita less. Either admission would be mortifying, but one must be made.

Judge Belford has been of great help to the democrats in this state. Had he made a similar reply to Chittenden at the last session before the campaign, it might have lost us the state. We criticise Judge Belford because he assumes that the republican party in the east is more hostile to silver than the democratic party. This is not so. It is an eastern notion. Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, late chairman of the democratic national committee; Senator Bayard, late prominent candidate for democratic nomination to the presidency; Senators Keenan, of New York, Hampton and Butler, of South Carolina; Hull, of Georgia; Lamar, of Mississippi, all leading democrats, have opposed the silver legislation. The only reason Judge Belford made such a speech was to create a sensation. He could do better by attacking the party that elected him and hence did so. The democratic party has been no more loyal to the silver interest than the republican party.

ARAPAHOE ASSESSMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The senate yesterday voted to appoint a committee to investigate the Arapahoe assessment. This action is timely. The whole state is interested in the matter. Instructions had already been sent by the commissioners of several counties to their representatives in the legislature, and Colorado ought to have a cabinet place. The general said in making up his cabinet geographical location would be considered. Said he: "I find much embarrassment in grouping a cabinet to represent geographical location, but I think I shall succeed." Mr. Belford says General Garfield is in excellent health and spirits.

Belford at Mentor.

From the Chicago Inter-Ocean.

Representative Belford, of Colorado, has been to Mentor to press Governor Routt's name for a place in the cabinet, if public report is true. He was asked to-day if he had an agreeable visit.

"Delightful. General Garfield treated us splendidly. He is now a good listener. I told him that I had come to speak to him touching the geography of politics, and, according to geographical location, Colorado ought to have a cabinet place. The general said in making up his cabinet geographical location would be considered. Said he: "I find much embarrassment in grouping a cabinet to represent geographical location, but I think I shall succeed." Mr. Belford says General Garfield is in excellent health and spirits.

Pooling Unconstitutional.

Dover Republic.

The Times says that the "pooling contract" is unconstitutional. Some very able lawyers tell us that it is. We prefer to accept the opinion of the lawyers on this point to that of the Times.

Dolla Blaine.

Henry Wattersen on Blaine.

Mr. Blaine is a man who will exhaust the ordinary methods of pleasing. But he is also a man who, when his methods have failed, sets himself boldly and alertly to crush. No gilded lording in the Senate can tramp him down without a fight; and of all men he seems to be made for the purpose to which his big-brained but kindly friend is about to put him. Mr. Blaine has a touch of the Earl of Beaconsfield in him. Let him in this matter emulate Dizzy, and bring us to a realizing sense of our splendor and prowess, not by the mean bullying of the weak, but by boldly tackling the strong.

Echoes from New York and Pennsylvania.

From the Pittsburgh Dispatch, Rep.

The ablest financier of the country, Secretary Sherman, will be the next senator from Ohio; the brilliant General Ben Harrison will represent Indiana; Mr. Conger, of long experience in public affairs, witty, aggressive, ready in debate, will represent Michigan; Mr. Eugene Hale, also of much experience, who appeared in several encounters with Mr. Conkling at Chicago, who has a splendid national reputation, will represent Maine; and when Mr. Blaine goes into the cabinet he will probably be succeeded by Mr. Frye, also a statesman of broad views, fine ability and national fame. Pennsylvania may send a mere echo of Senator Cameron, New York—though there is a vigorous fight in progress there—will doubtless send an echo of Senator Conkling.

Gsoi Calculation.

There is no Tribune. Army officers are ordered to wear colored helmets—white, yellow, red or orange, according to the part of the army they are commissioned in. These will make the officers better targets to shoot at in war, and thus improve the chances for promotion.

Castle Rock for the Capital.

From the Leadville Herald. The claims of every town in the state for the location of the capital should be put in now. Castle Rock is the latest applicant. Her castellated monument would be a splendid place to put our legislators.

The Sensational Monthly.

The New York Post says that "Readers of the Princeton Review will be perplexed somewhat by a mistake in the paging and binding of the number for January." We noticed the discrepancy, but ascribed it to the well known sensational character of the publication.

Newspaper Wars.

All the year round—the earth stands to reason—a debtor who won't sit down.

Boston girls never hang up their stockings; an exchange says they suspend their hosiery.

The shoemakers very appropriately held a national convention out west on the last day of the year.

It is being whispered around that Adam was an "Ohio man," and thereby the whole race is tainted.—[Cincinnati Saturday Night].

You can be cremated at Gotha, Germany, for \$16. But then it will cost you considerable to Gotha.—[Cincinnati Saturday Night].

"In an angry instant a man may do what a lifetime of repentance cannot undo," says Henry Ward Beecher. True, Mr. Beecher—he may break an egg.—[Boston Post].

The worst about kissing a Pittsburg girl is that you carry the marks of coal dust about your nose and other features till you reach the nearest pump.—[Burlington Hawkeye].

A Norristown youth who was trying to master a bicycle when asked his age, said he had seen fifteen summers and about one hundred and fifteen falls.—[Norristown Herald].

The Elmira Free Press has discovered that the declaration of the Albany Argus that editors are only human has created intense indignation throughout the civilized world.

The Philadelphia Sun says "that there is no truth in the report that a signal service man wrote 'Hail, Columbia.'" But it is generally believed that Venor wrote "beautiful Snow."

The Kansas newspapers declare that a citizen of La Cygne, in that state, narrowly escaped lynching because he invented a compound that would instantly sober a drunken man. Public sentiment was against anything that tended to cause a waste of liquor.

A young wife recently lost her husband, who was about seventy years old. "But how did you ever happen to marry a man of that age?" asked one of her friends. "Why," said the young widow, "you see I only had the choice between two old men, and, of course, I took the oldest."—[Figaro].

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DAILY AND WEEKLY.PUBLISHED BY
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Advertising signature is especially noted that we do not want any advertisement from them.

B. W. Tabor,
Editor of the Gazette.

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WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CRYSTAL PARK IN CHICAGO.

A Purchaser There Wants to Know When the Dividends Will Begin.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Chicago, informed us yesterday that he found the city flooded with wild cat mining stock, a good part of which comes from Colorado. He said that he heard the names of more mining companies in Chicago than he ever heard of here, and the most of these companies were entirely unknown to him. "However," said the gentleman, with a laugh, "I heard of one company that I know something about, and I imagine you have heard of it as well."

"What company was that?" asked the reporter.

"The Crystal Park company, of Colorado Springs," answered the gentleman.

"What did you hear about the company?"

"I heard that it owned a fine mining property near Colorado Springs and not far from the famous Pike's Peak. A friend of mine knowing that I had come from Colorado Springs took a journey all the way across the city to consult about the Crystal Park stock. He said that he had purchased considerable stock for which he had paid \$700 and he wanted to know of me how the mill runs were showing up, and if I thought the company would pay dividends next summer. I told him that the mine was about as valuable as a dry well and that his stock was worth what the paper would bring a pound. He seemed rather disconcerted at this and said that he believed that all the mines in Colorado were swindles and all the miners swindlers. I explained to him the true condition of affairs, showed him that swindlers always took advantage of a real thing to impose an imitation upon the people and advised him never to invest in mines until he had thoroughly investigated them. He replied that it was a shame that honest men should be cheated out of their money, and that he didn't believe that there was any money in mining anyhow. Of course, it was an easy thing to show him his mistake in making such an assertion. I had only to point to the bullion returns for the last few years, and to name some of the great paying mines in Colorado which are known the world over. My friend finally admitted the truth of what I said, but I am pretty sure that he will never invest his capital in mines again."

"Do you think the people of Chicago are afraid of Colorado mining stocks?"

"A good many of them are, especially such as my friend who have sunk money in such stuff as Crystal Park stock, on the whole, however, I think the result will be good. More men with money will come to the state to investigate the mines and they will put their money into property that it will assist to develop instead of putting it into the pockets of mining sharps who use it to pay for advertising their worthless stock instead of developing a legitimate mine."

Complimenting the Commissioners.

The economy and judicious business management of the county commissioners of El Paso county have long been acknowledged by the people whom they represent. We are glad to see that their work is a subject of favorable comment abroad. The Leadville Chronicle of last Saturday says: "The county scrip of El Paso county is at par, or even at a premium. The board of county commissioners hold quarterly meetings, and at the last one, which was held on the 9th instant, bills to the amount of seven hundred dollars were allowed, embracing expenses for paupers and county patients, County Commissioners' fees, school Superintendent's salary, salary of sheep inspector and county physician, road commissioner and justice of the peace. If this had been in Lake county, the amount would have been seventeen thousand or twenty-seven thousand dollars, instead of seven hundred. And that accounts for our county paper ruling as low sometimes as fifty cents on the dollar."

Who is Lieutenant Governor?

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "Governor Pitkin having notified Hon. H. A. W. Tabor that he had left the state, the latter on Saturday morning drove to the state house and signed a voucher for \$16, drawn in favor of the postoffice for box rent. The signature is, 'H. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor.' This voucher was protested by State Auditor Davis, and the case will be brought before the court as speedily as possible. Mr. Wolcott did not join the action."

Personal.

Mr. J. H. Drinkwater returned Sunday after a month's absence at his former home in Chicago. He will at once assume his duties as superintendent of the gas works.

Major Bacon in a recent letter to his friends in this city reports that the weather in Texas was the most disagreeable that he had ever experienced. He is now in New Orleans where it is much pleasanter.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has recently returned from a visit to Durango, started via the Santa Fe route yesterday for his home in Missouri. He expects to return in about two weeks and embark in business in Durango which he thinks is to be the southern metropolis.

DURANGO.

What is Said of the Town by One Who Has Been There.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has just returned from a visit to Durango, gives a very flattering account of its present prosperity and future prospects. He says that there is not the least doubt but that it is destined to be the largest city in southern Colorado. It is believed by the people there to be a fact, he says, that the Denver and Rio Grande company are throwing their capital and combining railroad interests in its future. A new hotel to cost about \$300,000 and to occupy a whole block is now in the course of erection.

Governor A. C. Hunt is taking an active interest in the favor of the city and is one of the gentlemen engaged in the building of the hotel. All of the buildings that are now being constructed are of a substantial nature which would seem to indicate that it is not to be a mushroom town or simply a railroad terminus, but a brisk active business center. Real estate is on the boom and all the more available and choice locations have been purchased by speculators who are holding the lots for the expected advance in prices which is sure to come in the spring. Mr. Clinkscales placed sufficient confidence in the future of the city to invest considerable money in real estate. Just at present the mode of transportation from the terminus of the track to Durango is inadequate to the demand and the journey is only accomplished with much inconvenience. It is almost impossible to transport freight at all, although it is going through now with more regularity than two months ago.

OUT WEST.

All the mills in Forks creek district have been stopped by ice.

Hay in Empire is selling at forty dollars per ton for highland and thirty for bottom.

The South Pueblo Banner says: "The Colorado Coal and Iron company have just completed a substantial brick building near the Union depot, which we learn will be used by them for their main office.

A gold retort weighing six pounds, the product of Ball's mine and mill, at Empire was shipped yesterday. The six pound lump, although rather clumsy for a breastpin or a pocket piece, was quite attractive to the eye.

Judge Hamilton, himself an extensive stock grower, reports the cattle in Forks creek district now in good midwinter condition, and except they are overtaken by a heavy fall of snow there need be no fears but that they will go safely through.

On Pine creek, north of the east fork of the Verde, in Arizona, a natural bridge has been discovered which is the largest in the United States. Its span is 450 feet, its width 600 feet and its composition coarse-grained sandstone. There are five natural bridges known in California.

Judging from the following in the Reporter Canon City had a boom last year: "We find by comparing notes with the 'oldest inhabitants' that the improvements in Canon City during the year 1880, has exceeded about twice the amount in value of any previous year. This is a good showing and evidences the fact that we are on the high road to prosperity."

The Irwin Pilot says: "Three or four mines now being worked in Elk basin are showing up better and better each day, proving conclusively that this basin is one of the richest mining localities in this district. Situated in this basin are the following mines: Micawber, Beeswax, Alle vour, Elk, and Lucinda, three of which are being worked vigorously. A large quantity of rich ore lies on the dumps of these mines awaiting the approach of spring to be shipped."

The winter session of the State School of Mines opened Wednesday, January 5. About thirty five students are in attendance, thirty of whom are engaged daily in practical work in the laboratories, which are already so crowded that in some cases it has been necessary to assign two students to a desk. The classes in chemistry, geology, mineralogy and metallurgy are specially large. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifest in the weekly geological excursions and the regular visits to the smelting works.

Mine jumping has begun again in Leadville. The Democrat of last Sunday says: "The Monto Cristo mining claim, belonging to the Agassiz Consolidation, has been jumped. At least parties have built a fortification and commenced sinking a shaft. The company has, during the past year, expended some \$20,000 on a shaft, located on the line of the Monto Cristo and Wolf-tone claims, and addition, to make sure of complying with the law, expended one hundred dollars in sinking a separate shaft on the jumped claim. The object of the parties who have taken possession of the property and commenced work, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is a case of blackmail. Their action is certainly very reprehensible to all law-abiding citizens, and Manager Ford would be justified in blowing them off the claim with a box of giant powder. The person who will attempt to steal another man's property, who will furnish or encourage others in doing dirty work, such as the outrages on the Maid of Erin and Agassiz properties, is nothing more than a thief, and the sooner the camp is rid of them the better."

Signal officer Jones, who is now stationed on the Peak, furnished the following report of the velocity of the wind which prevailed last Wednesday and Thursday: On Wednesday the velocity for 24 hours aggregated 1188 miles, or an average of 49½ miles an hour, while on Thursday the velocity attained was 1110 miles for the hours, or an average of 42½ miles an hour. These are the two days on which the wind blew so in this city, and it is seldom that its velocity averages so high. Mr. Jones reports the weather yesterday as very mild, and stated that snow on the Summit was melting quite rapidly.

The Great Eastern mine, at Idaho Springs, is still producing ore under the workings of Cook & Co., notwithstanding the spirited litigation going on between rival claimants.

From Wednesday's Daily.

OUR WEST.

Mine jumping has broken out at Silver Cliff.

The Southwest has moved from Animas City to Durango.

On Tuesday the wind blew down a house near Fort Collins.

Leadville is wrestling with the town site patent question.

W. E. Bruel was killed in a snow slide near Ouray a few days ago.

The Fairplay Flume reports considerable loss in the cattle herds of Park county, occasioned by severe weather and short feed.

The new steel works at Pueblo south from the city are rapidly approaching completion and building enterprises are still going forward in all parts of the city with much vigor.

Peter Stockton, ex-city marshal of Animas City, lately moved down to Animas, thirty five miles, and on the 4th died suddenly, with eighteen bullets in his system. He has killed nineteen men during his life of thirty-five years.

The Weld county commissioners recently cared for a young man—a pauper—until his death, when his father, who resides in the east, was notified of the facts. He returned thanks to the commissioners and requested that they erect a tombstone and a suitable iron fence, and receive a father's thanks.

Senator Rhodes has offered a Webster's unabridged dictionary and a copy of Macaulay's essays to the agricultural college student who will deliver the most convincing argument on either side of the question, "Resolved, That the signs of the times indicate the downfall of the American republic."

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "There seems to be something radically wrong with either the architecture or the building of houses in this city. The Tabor Opera house fell into pieces first. It was followed by a building at Nineteenth and Blake streets. And now the front of the three-story McClelland building, on Lawrence street near Fifteenth, is endangered. It has been propped up, and at an early hour this morning was still standing."

The Cheyenne Leader says that a widow in that town lately disputed with her affianced as to where they would get married. She insisted upon having the ceremony performed in the Presbyterian church, while he desired to go to another church. She finally put a quietus on the argument by saying, "I have always been married in the Presbyterian church, and I tell you I always will be." The gentleman in the case has temporarily deferred his visit to the county clerk for a marriage license.

A correspondent of the Denver Republican says: "A rumor is prevalent that during the past month the Bassick mine has produced the snug sum of \$250,000. With the exception of the miners and those who are directly connected with the property, nobody is allowed to visit or inspect it. As a consequence it is difficult to get any facts concerning the developments of the property. The superintendent, Mr. Rose, is a very affable and efficient officer, as well as a most courteous young gentleman."

The Fort Collins Courier says it has the names of four gentlemen, two attorneys, a doctor and a saloon keeper, living on the line of one of Colorado's railroads, who recently made a trip to Denver on clergymen's half fare tickets, the spokesman of the party representing that they were ministers of the gospel on their way to conference. Those eight fellows ought to be made the special subjects of a review.

The Durango Record says: "A few days since in Grant county, New Mexico, the Southern Pacific railroad in sinking a well, at 315 feet deep, struck a stream of water which has been sufficient for all the needs of the railroad near there, and a well which was being sunk between Globe and San Carlos, Arizona, struck a stream of water at a depth of 42 feet. This last stream flows along underneath the ground in the direction of the San Carlos river, this having been shown by experiments of dropping floating substances in it. An attempt was made to test its depth and nature by pumping water from it, and five hundred gallons were thus pumped out without any result in diminishing the apparent quantity of water."

PETITIONING FOR AID.

The Merchants Want Protection From Eastern Roads.

A petition was yesterday being circulated for signatures asking El Paso county's representatives at Denver to use their utmost endeavors in favor of a state law to regulate railroads in their charges, especially on freight. The petition was signed by nearly all of the leading merchants. The principal cause of complaint on the part of the merchants is the excessive overcharges which they are compelled to pay almost daily. In conversation with one of our merchants who annually receives thousands of tons of freight, we learn that freight in many instances is billed for double its weight and the merchants are thereby compelled to pay unjust prices for its transportation. He says all that they ask is fair weight, for the freight tariff is high enough without paying for excessive weight. In order to have their overcharges satisfactorily adjusted the merchants are asked to forward their claims to eastern agents, and in nine cases out of ten they are returned without any allowances being made.

In their petition they ask for the appointment of a commissioner whose duty shall be to investigate into all overcharges made by eastern trunk lines. The merchants heretofore mentioned gave Colorado roads, especially the Denver and Rio Grande the credit of satisfactorily adjusting all claims for over charges that came within their jurisdiction. The fault seems to lie principally with the eastern trunk lines, and the merchants are anxious to have the difficulty remedied in some satisfactory manner.

Chippewa Consolidated.

One of the recent consolidations in Leadville is that which is called the Chippewa Consolidated Mining Co. Mr. J. L. Loomis, of this city and Mr. G. F. Holmes also of Colorado Springs are largely interested in the consolidation. The company was incorporated January 1, 1881, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, divided into 250,000 of \$10 each. Of this amount 125,000 shares are set apart for a working capital. There are six claims, located immediately south of the Breeze Iron mine, to wit: Little Chippewa, Wade Hampton, Comstock, Homestake, Last Chance and Silver Spray. The directors of the company are J. Whitaker Wright, of Philadelphia, Charles L. Wright, of New York, C. L. Hall, I. A. Rosecrans, C. C. Kellogg, J. Q. Savage, Jacob Schloss, Wm. McCafferty, and J. L. Loomis, all of Leadville. The officers are: President, J. Whitaker Wright; vice president, L. A. Rosecrans; secretary, C. C. Kellogg; treasurer, Jacob Schloss; general manager, J. L. Loomis. There is considerable development on all the claims and all are in low grade mineral. It is now proposed to sink one deep shaft upon the property.

Coal in La Plata County.

J. E. Clayton says, in the Southwest: "The coal field occupies a large portion of the southern half of La Plata county. The thickness of the entire bed between the floor and the roof is over fifty feet, measured at right angles with the dip of the bed, and contains about forty feet thick of good coal, free from shale. The quality of the coal has been tested in a crude way by coking it in pits and heaps, and by use in blacksmith shops, stoves and open fire places, in all of which it gives good satisfaction. It is strongly bituminous, cinders well, and forms masses of coke in an open fire. It is exceedingly rich in gaseous products, takes fire readily and burns freely, leaving a brownish gray ash. The percentage of ash, fixed carbon and volatile matter I am unable to give, having never made or seen an analysis of coal. The quantity of coal in this great bed is practically inexhaustible. We know it extends over sixty miles in length from east to west and dips south under the San Juan basin into New Mexico."

Personal.

W. H. and Mrs. Dunn returned from the east Sunday afternoon, where they have been visiting friends for the past three months. They will make Colorado Springs their future home.

Mrs. W. F. Pitts, wife of Mr. W. F. Pitts, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived in the city yesterday from Omaha, and will make Colorado Springs her future home.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following personal: "Mr. J. R. DeRemer, well known to many of our people, is lying at Canon City, dangerously ill with typhoid fever."

The Colorado Journal Publishing company have elected the following officers for the year 1881: President, Adolph Schinner; secretary, Paul Brandt; treasurer, J. C. Kuner; business manager, W. Wittebop; directors, Philipp Zang, J. C. Kuner and Adolph Schinner.

The Denver News says: "Mr. C. F. Strong, a prominent herder in Plate Canon, said to a reporter Saturday in answer to an inquiry as to the condition of stock 'the cattle that are being fed are doing first rate, those that are not being fed are dying.' Mr. Strong states that during the past week Mr. Phillip Gray has lost fourteen head, Mr. William Huguen, Mr. Brock from fifteen to twenty, and the herders further out on the plains are meeting with more extensive losses."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

The Man Who Robbed a Ranchman in Dead Man's Canon.

Our readers will remember the exploits of Doc. Mills, who with a companion named Johnson escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City last summer and who was captured by a Turkey Creek ranchman and afterwards captured him in Dead Man's Canon and rode off triumphantly on his white horse. Afterwards the horses of Mr. Jake Becker were stolen and Doc. Mills and Johnson were supposed to be the thieves. Last week Mills was recognized in Chicago and was at once arrested and last Sunday was lodged in his old quarters in the Canon City penitentiary. A few months after the escape Johnson was captured in Cheyenne and was returned to prison.

Mills was originally arrested for stealing some dental instruments in Denver and last March was taken to the penitentiary. The method of his escape which was made in June last was ingenious and was as follows: He had gained the confidence of the keepers by his conduct and general good behavior, and hence his actions were less closely watched than those of some of his hapless companions. On one occasion there was some work to be done in the carpenter shop of the penitentiary and Mills and a prison comrade named Johnson were detailed to execute it. This work lasted for some days and the amateur carpenters resolved to free themselves by one stroke.

In the shop necessity was found for a pot of black paint, which they carefully hid away. Then they arranged a scaling ladder, which they also stowed into a corner out of sight. When, after some days had elapsed, the plotters consummated the scheme by making good their escape. It was noon. The signal bell had been tapped for dinner. When all were busied at table, and the guard was necessarily small, the scaling ladder was brought into requisition, but not until the white stripes on the uniforms had been painted black. Once astride the high wall the fugitives acted boldly and were successful again. They had not gone far when they met or overtook a country man driving leisurely along. They asked leave to ride with him. He consented. They mounted into the wagon and when an opportunity offered pushed the old fellow over, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth, and bound him hand and foot. They then drove furiously away, and by a circuitous route managed to get beyond the reach of all pursuit.

Dr. A. M. Stevenson is a graduate of the medical school of the old university of Pennsylvania, and though he has followed journalism for many years, he has not forgotten his knowledge of anatomy.

It is seldom that an office presents a neater or more inviting appearance than does that of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Express Company's office in the Bennett building. The furniture, desks, railing, etc., are made of Colorado pine and finished in oil, and take it throughout it is the neatest office of the kind in the city.

The Courier says that at a late fire in Georgetown Hope hose company turned on water before the coupling was broken at the reel, and before it could be done, the water in the hose had frozen solid; which is the smartest case of freezing on record.

Referring to the snow-slide that killed Knox Pinckard and one Lucy Jones, half a mile above Brownsville, last week, the Miner says that James Perchard had left the cabin but a few moments before the slide. William Pinckard, who was also in the cabin, was rescued after four hours' hard work.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 19, 1881:

Avery, Dr. Lavery, James Cameron, Mr. Marshall Mrs Susan Chandler, Annie Mattis, Miss Sissie Cox, Lafayette Pickens, II O Davis, Mrs. Orley Wilson, David Donovan, Dennis

Collo. S. Tracy

From Thursday's Daily.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE STARS.

Nine Vagrant Cows are Captured and Im-pounded.

The officers made a raid on the cows last night and after a prolonged and bitter engagement captured nine and put them in the pound. This feat so elated one of the officers who assisted in the engagement that he wrote a poem on the subject and brought it to the office for publication. He said that he expected to get some money before long from the sale of some of the cattle impounded and then he would call and pay us our usual price per line for printing contributed poetry. We declined the poem and would have placed it gently in the waste paper basket had not the officer whose name out of respect for the feelings of his friends we decline to tell, given us an order on the town council for half his months salary. Moved by this argument we accepted the poem which is as follow:

THE COWS—EVENING.

"What sound is that?" The watchman said
As he patrolled the street last night,
"It is enough to wake the dead,
The whole town must be in a fight."

Up through th' alley the watchman sped,
He there beheld an awful sight,
A bridle cow had stuck her head
Into a garbage barrel tight.

That bridle cow the creature led,
For she was bellowing with affright,
And round her, more cows, white and red,
Roared in chorus with all their might.

Out of each window poked a head,
As all the neighbors, left and right,
Swore they'd fill those cows with lead
If they weren't taken out of sight.

The marshal to his men did say,
"Let's gather in this blank, blank stock!"
So off they started, blythe and gay,
In skirmish line around the block.

They rounded up steers, cows and calves,
The stars upon them softly shine
And as they nothing did by halves,
They quickly got the drop on nine.

Here endeth the first lesson.

Gold Weather in Ruby Camp.

RUBY CAMP, January 13.—We at last have our mail come direct from Gunnison, via Ohio creek. I get the GAZETTE the evening of the second day after publication.

We are having, to day, the heaviest snow storm of the winter. A foot or more of unusually solid and heavy snow has fallen up to this time, 1:30 p. m., and no sign of the end. A strong west wind has been blowing since last evening. Temperature 20°. The weather thus far this month has been unprecedentedly cold and rough. Can it be owing to the new head of the weather department?

E. C.

The following item from the Examiner published at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, will be of interest to some of our readers who are personally acquainted with Prof. Fletcher. "Scarcely a more inconvenient time could have been fixed for a lecture than 'New Year's Eve,' but if Mr. Fletcher's first lecture delivered on that evening, was not listened to by an audience large in numbers, it was heard by one which thoroughly appreciated the interesting information and the lively wit it contained. Mr. Fletcher described the country and the people of Colorado as one who has observed with keenness and accuracy, and who has good powers of description, only can do; and he well deserved the hum of applause with which he was cheered as he proceeded and the unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Rev. S. G. Lawson and seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, which he received when he concluded. Next to our own great undeveloped country there is no country we have so particular an interest in, or should try to know more about, as the great partially developed country south of us. We trust that Mr. Fletcher's next lecture will draw a bumper house."

OUT WEST.

Little Josie, a Las Vegas dance house girl, attempted death on the 16th by poison. Failed.

Nelson Hallock, one of the Lake county commissioners, says that the county is \$400,000 in debt.

Mrs. M. C. Conklin, widow of the assassinated editor of the Socorro Sun, has assumed the editorship of that journal.

A military company was organized in Socorro last week, under the laws of the territory, with 75 members. E. W. Eaton is captain.

The people in Las Animas were delighted on the 8th by a view of two beautiful sun dogs and a bright parhelion, but were not so happy the next day with the weather at 18 degrees below zero.

A. Guthebe, Fred Rose and William Baker robbed a woman commonly known by the euphonious title of the "One-Eyed Mexican Woman," but whose name is Rosine Barilla, of a \$40 set of jewelry on the 15th in Pueblo, and in half an hour afterward was in the bastile.

Cold weather has been a great hindrance to the completion of the great smelters of Mathes & Geist at Pueblo. About four weeks of pleasant weather will see the new works about completed, and by the first of March it is confidently expected that everything will be in running order.

The Pueblo police are driving the bunch-steerers from town.

The weather yesterday was perfectly delightful, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.

The Rio Grande and San Juan Herald says: "The coke ovens at El Moro presented a grand sight at night with their scores of glowing doors stretching along the base of the mountain for several hundred yards, reminding one of the fiery furnaces at Pittsburg."

From Friday's Daily.

A good boy can secure a permanent situation in the counting room of this office by applying early.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2 contemplate giving their annual ball on the evening of February 21st.

Mrs. G. S. Barnes has on exhibition in his store window one of the handsomest open fireplaces to be seen in the state.

The Leadville Chronicle gravely says: "Colorado Springs has a Chinese interpreter at its postoffice. Leadville hasn't."

The college boys will give an entertainment in Court House Hall in about a fortnight, for the benefit of their literary society.

Architect Willard is to furnish plans and specifications for a \$250,000 hotel, to be built by a stock company at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Sullivan company left on the owl train this morning for Greeley, where they appear to-night and to-morrow night. Next week they will appear every night at Leisenehning's new theatre in Denver, and continue six days, go as you please, to rule.

We were yesterday shown a large bald-headed eagle which had been caught in a steel trap in Bear Creek Canon. It measured 7½ feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Experiments are to be made with the fire bell at about noon of each day, for several days, in order to determine whether the scaffolding should be raised or not. No thorough best has as yet been made.

The new 10 inch pipe for the water mains is now arriving in the city at the rate of two car loads per day. Mr. Ike Bacon, who has the contract of transporting it to the trenches, is delivering it as fast as it comes in.

Our readers will remember that Willis Sweet, late editor of the Colorado Springs Mountainer, after he sold out went to Gothic and started the Elk Mountain Bonanza. We learned yesterday that the Bonanza had changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Choate & Fuller.

We find the following item of local interest in the Leadville Chronicle of the 19th inst.: "On Friday evening of the last term of the Chaffee county district court the members of the bar gave to District Judge J. C. Helm, at the Grand Park Hotel, Buena Vista, a collation, at which resolutions passed by the bar at a meeting held by them the same evening, expressing their esteem and regard for the Judge, were presented by Judge Fitnam, of Sa-ida. Judge Helm made a short and very appropriate reply."

We find the following cheering item to those who own Little Pittsburg stock in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The work of sinking No. 6, Little Pittsburg shaft, is making good progress. The shaft has been sunk about sixteen feet during the past eight or ten days. The mine continues producing the same as heretofore, about thirty tons per day. The old dumps in the rear of No 1 shaft house, are being sorted over, contributing something to the ore shipments from the mine. The ore faces in the north end of the New Discovery, and also in the Little Pittsburg, are improving some, and extend new hopes that the mine will become productive."

About eight o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded upon the new fire bell. Many thought that the alarm was a false one, but the cries of fire which emanated from the mouths of the few pedestrians who were upon the street at that early hour of the morning convinced them that it was not. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was in the Mountaineer office, on Pike's Peak avenue, and the hook and ladder company and both those companies were soon upon the ground, but their services were not needed as the fire had been extinguished.

Mirror of Ireland.

The entertainment given by the Sullivans in Court House Hall last night was fully equal to if not better than that given on the preceding evening. The house although not crowded was comfortably filled and the audience showed their appreciation of the performance by frequent encores. Dan Morris Sullivan and his saucy little wife Josie seemed to throw more vigor into their acting than they did on the first night and the sketches presented by them were better adapted to their style. As for George Moore and Mrs. Kitie Moore they both acted their best and the frequent applause which they received plainly indicated that they had won favor with the audience. To the credit of the members of the company we will say that they did not shorten their performance in the least from the fact of its being their last appearance in the city.

OUT WEST.

The Governor's Guard may possibly attend the inauguration of General Garfield.

Diamond drills and reduction works are more frequently seen now in the mining camps of New Mexico.

The Gunnison News says: "The inhabitants of Gunnison may be interested to learn that last week, some people (many miles away) celebrated a week of prayer."

The Denver Architectural Terra Cotta company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Knox; secretary, C. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, John L. Dailey; board of directors, Messrs. W. Goodrich, H. A. Harvey, H. D. Perkey and W. M. Dailey.

At Engle, the station half way between San Marcial and Rincon, the artesian well being sunk by the Santa Fe road is down 360 feet. During the progress of the work salt water was struck, and going deeper alkali water was met with. The boring is going on and will continue until fresh water is obtained.

The Robinson Tribune makes the following sensible suggestion: "Although miners' usage allows that a location made holds a claim, the law on the subject does not so regard it. The law in reference to this matter should be so made that while a miner is at work on his location the claim should be held for him inviolable."

The Denver Tribune of yesterday says: "The walking match between the pacing horse Hawk, owned by James McKee, and the female pedestrian Miss Lawrence, is at last to come off. Arrangements are being made to secure the open lot near the postoffice. Weather permitting the race will commence at 12:30 Sunday night, and continue six days, go as you please, to rule."

The Leadville Democrat says that the Glass-Pendery mine on Carbonate hill has suspended its shipments of lime and is now devoting its entire strength to the mining of mineral and prospecting. The ore bins at the mine are all filled with excellent ore and a great deal of rich ore and some first-class iron has been shipped to the smelters. The ore from the Glass-Pendery mine runs from 60 to 150 ounces to the ton, and the first-class of which no settlements have been had so far this month, runs still higher. Some of this contains as much as 400 ounces of silver to the ton.

We find the following account of a dreadful accident in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The London mine, on Mosquito pass near Alma, was the scene of a terrible accident a few days ago. Alexander McMillen and George T. Mudd were working in the tunnel at the time, and had prepared two blasts and placed them in position. One of them was in the side wall, and the other on the floor of the tunnel. They lighted the fuse, and retired to a place of safety. The blast on the side exploded with such terrific force that the boys supposed both caps had gone off at once, and went back to the scene to see the result, and noticed that the floor had not been disturbed. While they were examining it the powder burst from its fastenings, and shooting upwards, struck Alexander McMillen in the face and on the breast, causing the loss of both his eyes and otherwise inflicting terrible wounds on the face, neck and breast. His companion escaped with a few slight bruises, and overcome with horror, he picked McMillen up and carried him to the cabin at the entrance to the tunnel, and summoned aid. The bruised and senseless man was carried to Alma, and he is now at the Southern hotel. His chances for recovery are very doubtful."

A correspondent of the Del Norte Prospector writes to that paper from Montezuma Valley as follows: "This is considered by everyone the finest section of country in Colorado. The snow has been about three inches deep accompanied with little or no wind, and soon disappears by the heat of the sun. A few nights ice has frozen upon water standing out of doors in buckets, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The landscape of the valley and surrounding scenery are fine, but in Colorado these terms are almost meaningless, being so common, still I have seen none, that to me seemed to surpass one even equal them, although in this connection we cannot help thinking of the home of the Prospector, that we so much admire. We have been seeking a locality for a home in Colorado where the climate would be suitable for the production and culture of most of the fruits of the northern states, and we are sure that this valley is the place we have been seeking."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "The Colorado Prince stamp mill has again suspended operations. Mr. Degnon, one of the lessees, being arrested yesterday while in the city on a warrant issued by Judge Curley, charging him with polluting the water in the reservoir of the Leadville Water company, by allowing its tailings to flow down the gulch into the reservoir. The Democrat has on several occasions expressed its opinion on this controversy, and a repetition of the same would be uncalled for."

The climate of Guaymas is described by a railroad engineer, "In winter it's summer, and in summer it's hell." People from there, it is said, go to Yuma in Arizona to get cool.

The new city directory of Denver will soon be issued. It contains over 17,000 names, or 6,000 more than last year.

PROGRESS OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

Description of the Masonic Hall.

Work on the opera house is being pushed along quite rapidly just at present and parts of it are about ready for the plaster.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ash Welch we were yesterday shown through the third floor, in which is situated the Masonic hall and lodge room.

The hall or ball room is 30x55 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, and is a little larger than the Court House Hall. The floor is of Georgia pine, oiled and waxed, making it one of the best floors for dancing in the city. In the rear of the hall, and on each side of the entrance, are the ladies and gentlemen's waiting rooms, which are 12x14 feet in size. The hall will be lighted by three handsome chandeliers and will be painted in handsome and artistic colors. It is the intention of the Masons to let this hall for parties, socials and festivals, and it will also be used for Commandery drills. The lodge room runs parallel with the hall and is situated on the south side of the building and is 55 feet in length by 21 in width. Its finish will be appropriate to the order. The ante rooms are situated in the rear of the lodge room. With the exception of a small hallway the entire third story of the building is devoted to the hall and lodge rooms.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Humphrey is expected to arrive in the city to day from Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Messrs. F. W. Taylor and Frank Parish went south on the morning express yesterday.

Sheriff W. A. Smith, accompanied by his family, started yesterday for eastern Kansas on a visit of several weeks.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, the attorney, returned on the owl train yesterday morning after an absence of several weeks at his home in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Page, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They come to visit their daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. William Amist, formerly connected with the Western Union telegraph office in this city, left yesterday for Lake City to take charge of the telegraph office at that point.

Mr. Herman F. Dow started yesterday, via the Santa Fe route, for Olathe, Kansas, where he will spend a few weeks visiting friends. He will also visit Chicago during his absence.

The committee appointed by the senate and house to investigate the several state institutions, consisting of Senators John A. Gale of Conejos, and F. W. Peck of San Juan, and Representatives A. Berg of Park county, A. J. Lumry of Weld county, and Henry Lee of Jefferson county, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Canon City to inspect the penitentiary. On their return they will stop here and investigate into the condition of the deaf mute institute.

CONFIRMING THE REPORT.

Striking Oil in the Grand Canon Coal Mine.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday has the following confirmation of the coal oil strike, which was referred to by the Gazette: "There is now no further doubt that there is oil in abundance in the Arkansas Valley. Occular demonstration is the best proof in the world, and that has been furnished. Mr. Briggs, who travels for the large wholesale house of Kennard & Fisher, of St. Joseph, Missouri, came down from Rockvale yesterday, near which place the well is located, and that only about a mile from the end of the Santa Fe track, on the Coal Creek extension of that road. From this gentleman the reporter has positive information that two barrels of crude oil was taken from the well yesterday. The well is not running but the oil was pumped out, and it is genuine crude petroleum, and a first-class article. Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity, and land has taken a rise of about five hundred per cent. in value in that neighborhood. Many people visited the well yesterday, which as stated in yesterday's issue of the Chieftain is located in what is known as the Grand Canon coal mine, to satisfy themselves that the find is genuine, and all expressed much satisfaction upon seeing the oil pumped from the well. Mr. Canfield is of the opinion that the oil will force itself to the surface after boring a little deeper. Many people who came down on yesterday afternoon's train carried small tin cans and bottles filled with the crude oil taken from the well. This will give another boom to Pueblo and southern Colorado, if the well lasts, for the simple reason that if one well is successfully located, many others will be."

GYMNASIUM COMMITTEES.

The following committees have been appointed by the several fire companies to consider the gymnasium project:—

Hool and Ladd company.—Messrs. O'Keefe, Platt and Smith.

Matt France No. 1.—Messrs. O'Brien, Whitney and Waters.

Jackson No. 2.—Messrs. Pitts, Hoagland, Howbert, Wagner and Aux.

The committee will hold a meeting Saturday night to discuss the question in all its bearings.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS AND RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso County Bank

Annual Meteorological Report.

Below we publish Sergeant O'Keeffe's annual report of the U. S. signal station on Pike's Peak for the year ending December 31, 1880:

Highest barometer during the year 30.380 inches.

Lowest barometer 29.213 inches.

Highest temperature 58°.

Lowest temperature 36°.

Mean barometer 29.938 inches.

Mean temperature 48° 2'.

MINES ON FRYER HILL.

Present Condition of Some of Leadville's Bonanzas.

The Leadville Herald, of yesterday has the following concerning the mines on Fryer Hill: "Although the mines of Fryer Hill are not producing such large quantities of ore at one time, there is still a large amount of shipments being made and on the east side especially the properties have of late greatly improved, and now have far greater ore reserves than at any previous time. The mines on the west side are the only ones that have shown a falling off."

"There has been great improvements in the Little Chief mine lately. When Mr. T. S. Wood, the present manager, first took charge of the property, there were but a few strings of ore. These have been followed, and in several cases have opened out into good ore bodies. For the last twenty days the ore shipments have been from twenty-five to thirty tons a day. The first-class ore averages two hundred ounces silver to the ton, the second class from fifty to sixty ounces, and the lead amounts to from ten to forty-five per cent. There are now in the ore bins at the mine fully one hundred and fifty tons of ore, some delay in hauling having occurred on account of the storm."

"The ore shipments from the Chrysotile have fallen to a small figure. Yesterday but six tons were shipped, and the day previous but seventeen tons. Up to that time in the present month the shipments aggregate 166 tons, or a total up to the present time of 189 tons. This is rather a bad comparison with last month, when the daily shipments ran from sixty to seventy tons. At the ore house also it was noticed no ore was on hand."

"The Little Pittsburg company has been enabled to again resume work on the New Discovery and both that and the Little Pittsburg claims are being worked. The number six shaft on the Pittsburg is being sunk."

"Mr. Van Wagenen, general manager of the Amie, returned yesterday from Denver. The mine is being worked steadily and is doing much better. No definite figures can be given to-day, but assurances are made by the managers, and many others who have recently visited the mine, that it is looking better at the present time than for many months."

"The water has been taken out from the shaft on the Buckeye, which joins the north end of the Little Chief, and drifting has been begun. The drift is running in a very good grade of iron and the prospects seem good."

"The ore shipments from the Dunkin bid fair this month to exceed that of any previous month, and amounts to from fifteen to twenty tons daily. The grade is not quite equal to that of last month, but this is owing to the fact that a number of different ore faces are being worked, some of which are not up to grade to the main ore deposit which was principally worked last month. The Dunkin seems to be being worked economically and honestly for the best interests of the stockholders."

"Some wonderfully rich chloride ore is being taken from the south shaft of the Matchless. No work is being done on the other shaft."

"The new shaft being sunk on the Robert E. Lee, near the office, is now to a depth of sixty-eight feet. It is excellently timbered and one of the finest shafts about Leadville. The mine is shipping forty tons of ore per day."

"On the Little Silver, the machinery is working first class, and although a large amount of water has to be constantly pumped there is no difficulty in controlling it. The sinking is still continued and the bottom of the shaft is in a kind of decomposed red iron. It shows a large contact of mineral, but the main body is yet believed to be below."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "A telegram received from New York yesterday morning, states that Mr. J. M. Sigafus, one of the principal owners of the Lee, and a resident of Colorado Springs, has been appointed general manager of the property. The Lee mine continues shipping about forty tons of ore per day. The mine is looking well, and prospect work discloses new and rich ore bodies to the north and east of the old workings. The face of the east drift, driven from the head of the new north drift, shows a mineral vein of four feet in thickness, from which assays of sixteen hundred ounces have been obtained. The new shaft is down sixty-eight feet, and will be a model when completed. The shaft is lined with matched sawed timbers and divided into two compartments. As soon as it gets a little deeper, the small steam hoister, formerly on No. 4 shaft, will be pressed into service."

Mr. Charles Walker has recently been somewhat, so to speak, as it were, under the weather. The worthy alderman called in the assistance of an able physician who advised him to maintain perfect quiet and to remain in the house and strictly abstain from violent exercise. Alderman Walker swore that he would abide by the commands of his physician. But alas! he came down town and some one challenged him to play a game of ten pins. He hesitated and was lost. The doctor passing by the place where ten pins are wont to be played, observing that the air was suspiciously blue, dropped in and there he held Alderman Walker in his shirt sleeves hurling a fifty-pound ball down the ten pin alley and making remarks in seven different languages. This was the alderman's idea of perfect quiet."

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Sketch of Its Organization, Together With Other Facts.

President Albert C. Hale, of the State School of Mines, Golden, was recently in the city and paid a visit to the Deaf-Mute Institute. Both of these important state institutions will appeal to the legislature for needed appropriations during the present session. We have received a circular from the School of Mines, which contains much valuable information, among other things, the curriculum, the names of the faculty and a brief history of the organization of the institution. From this sketch we take the following: "The State School of Mines of Colorado was established by act of the legislative assembly, approved February 9th, 1874. The legislature at its last session recognizing that the highest interests of the state were best subserved by enabling the School of Mines to occupy a position and accomplish a work worthy of its object and aims, wisely granted a decided increase to the regular appropriation for the institution, thus putting it into the power of the board of trustees to re-organize and equip the school on a basis which would insure a competent preparation of its students to fill any department of practical work in mining and metallurgy."

"In harmony with this action the board of trustees have erected a new and commodious building in Golden, within three minutes' walk of the centre of business, in a convenient location, and have supplied it with every facility requisite for the most successful prosecution of work in the various departments of study. The faculty has been re-organized and greatly increased."

"Large additions have been made to the library and chemical apparatus and the assay and chemical laboratories have been fitted up according to the most approved plans, on a scale sufficient to meet the present increased demands made upon the institution."

The second term of the year opened January 4th and will close March 22d, while the third term will begin March 29th and end June 7th. The charges are twenty dollars (\$20.00) per term for the whole course of study, or the same for only a special course in assaying. As tuition is free the fee is simply to defray the cost of chemicals, apparatus, fuel, etc. Students can obtain board and suitable accommodations in Golden at a cost averaging from six to seven dollars per week."

Another New Invention.

Not having heard from Prof. Troctor for a long time, we deemed it our duty to look him up and find what was new or wonderful in the scientific world—this we accomplished after considerable labor, for the Prof., it seems, had determined to shut himself out from the busy world and perfect his latest invention, which he calls "The Magnetic Mosquito Net."

It consists of a copper wire net made to fit closely over a bed, arranged some three feet above the person sleeping—to this net is attached a galvanic battery or a electro dynamo machine of a 100 power. When all is arranged according to the instructions which go with each machine, the sleeper is entirely screened. After the mosquitos have alighted on the net in large numbers all that is necessary to be is to awake, touch the small knob at the head of the bed, when instantly a current of electricity is transmitted through the entire net, and of such power that every mosquito is instantly killed. The Prof. says he has been operating it for the past three months, and that not in a single instance has it failed. He is now perfecting the minor details by which a whole city can be operated from a central station, like the telephone company, thus bringing its use to each individual at a less price.

The professor kindly allowed us to look over his patent claims, which are nearly ready to go to the patent office. In order to give our reader's a knowledge of how deep he has gone into the subject, we give them entire.

"What I claim and desire to secure by letters patent are:

"Claim 1st. I claim the combination of the copper wire net with a magnetic battery in connection with a bed in the manner described and set forth."

"Claim 2nd. I claim the combination of the magnetic wire net in combination with the mosquitos in the manner set forth and described."

"Claim 3d. I claim the destruction of mosquitos by electricity in the manner set forth and described."

"Claim 4th. I claim the wire net, batteries, bed, mosquitos, when all are combined in the manner set forth and described."

We think the professor has covered the whole ground, and that there will not be much litigation from infringing a patent so closely protected.

The Santa Fe New Mexican says: "At least half a dozen business houses will be erected in Santa Fe during the next few months, and there is a probability that a great many more will be put up. The city needs more buildings and a fine opportunity for good investments of capital is offered to moneyed men who will put them up. The accommodations of the city in the way of house room are not sufficient now to meet the wants of the public and next summer the difficulty will be still greater if some steps are not taken. Some good business men have thought of this, and have made arrangements for the erection of commodious buildings, and so the city goes ahead steadily."

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Leadville's Ore Output.

For the week ending January 8, the output has diminished somewhat over the previous week. As approximated by the Circular it is as follows:

Mines.	Tons.	Mines.	Tons.
Scoper	5	Carbonate Hill	5
Florence	8	Henrietta	8
Little Johnnie	10	Evening Star	25
Colorado Prince	10	Dunkin	15
Little Pittsburg	17	Robert E. Lee	0
Chrysotile	15	Silver Wave	30
Little Chief	15	Little Giant	5
Iron Mine	150	Crescent and Elma	10
Silver Cord	25	Highland Chief	15
Catalpa	15	Comstock	5
Fryer Hill	10	Matchless	0
Amie	0	Hibernia	10
La Plata	35	Climax	12
Glass Pendery	12	Great Hope	10
Morning Star	12	Dyer	6
Little Ella	12	Denver City	12
Argentine	15	Others, say, alto' er	30
Virginius	5	Total tons	587

The Circular, in commenting upon the reduction, says that the decline in the output is due to the pending conflict between the mines and smelters on the rates of smelting. Some of the leading smelting establishments, probably with the view of diminishing the number of furnaces, put their rates down some weeks ago. Now they put them up again, and the mines retaliated by stopping shipments.

The Cline trial is said by the Gunnison News to have cost that county \$2,000.

Business Locals.

••• Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

118 if tf.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning?—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a Million Bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lambe Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by F. E. Robinson.

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates. b7tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city.

wm 4 if

STRAYED OR STOLEN

One strawberry roan mare, branded D with a dot over it, on left shoulder.

One pair of mare mules, no brands, shod all round. One of them an iron grey about 15½ hands high; the other a black about 15 hands high.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of all three to C. R. Huston's ranch, or forty dollars for the mules and ten dollars for the mare.

wa 84*

T. F. KETCHEM.

LEE & COULEHAN.

Dealers in Seed & Implements.

Agents for Peter Henderson's Celebrated Garden Seed.

Carry a full stock of ALFALFA, RED TOP, BLUE GRASS, RED CLOVER, WHITE CLOVER, TIMOTHY; ORCHARD GRASS and ONION SETS.

383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado.

Send for Price List.

wa 15 2m

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO.,

227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

d 3 iy

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county, in the state of Colorado, page 403, to Geo. F. Prowse or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and G. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinabove described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for said G. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust described and therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 12th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range sixty-seven west, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, January 8th,

J. F. SELDOMRIDGE,

JANE H. SPRAGUE,

Executor and executrix of the estate of Benjamin Sprague, deceased.

wa 85

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

R. N. CLARK

MINING ENGINEER. Reports on Coal,

Iron, and Fissure Mines. Consults on the working and management of Mines and Ores. Expert on Mining Questions before the Courts. Colorado Springs, Colorado.

JOHN C. FITNAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas) Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. dwn 8 3m

THOS. M. SKINNER, E. H. JEFFERSON,

SKINNER & JEFFERSON,

Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells-Prewitt Blk, Colorado Springs

dwn 28 tf

JOHN CAMPBELL,

(Successor to Helm & Campbell)

A TTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. dwn 10 11

G. H. SWEET,

Successor in trust.

Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, A. D.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

Vol. IX

COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

No. 4

SARA SEES HEARTBURN.

Bernhardt Laughs Till the Tears Come.

From the Philadelphia Times.

Ever since Sara Bernhardt saw the wagon pass by the Hotel Lafayette last Monday morning, bearing the inscription, "Sarah Heartburn," on its side, and filled with trunks and boxes, on which were placarded: "Heartburn's laces, gloves," etc., she has manifested great interest in the burlesque on her name and fame in progress at Thatcher & Ryman's minstrelsy place. The subject was discussed among the members of the troupe, and on Wednesday evening her sister Jeanne, accompanied by Mons. Soudan, went to the Arch Street Opera House and witnessed the performance. So enthusiastic did Mlle. Jeanne become over the caricature of Sara that she made it a constant topic of conversation, and pushed her famous sister to make arrangements for seeing it herself. This was done through a letter which James H. Haynie, the correspondent of the Paris *Globe*, wrote to the managers of the minstrels, and a visit to the opera house made by him Thursday evening, in company with Miles Columbrier and Sydney, two of the Bernhardt troupe. An agreement was made by Thatcher & Ryman to give a private performance yesterday afternoon for Sara's pleasure, and two o'clock was the hour named. At that time there were assembled a number of theatrical managers, newspaper men and friends of the Arch Street company, all awaiting the arrival of the famous actress.

At twenty minutes past two a carriage drove up to the door and Bernhardt, Mlle. Jeanne, Madame Girard, Sara's companion, and Mrs. Henry E. Abbey alighted, proceeding at once to the third row on the right in the parquet. Sara sat with her sister on her left and Mrs. Abbey on her right. Shortly afterwards Mlle. Columbrier, Messrs. Soudan, Angelo Haynie, Jarrett and Abbey entered, the first three seating themselves directly behind the actress and the others remaining in the rear of the house. The Mademoiselles Bernhardt were dressed in black silk, with becoming afternoon hats, and each wore a cluster of Marshal Neil roses below the left shoulder. They removed their sacques immediately after reaching their seats and appeared ready to enjoy the entertainment right away. They had not long to wait, for the curtain was raised in a minute, disclosing the "Big Four," who began their rollicking business at once. Sara watched the contortions and changes with amusement, starting a little when the cymbals clashed and the comedians shouted. Charles Heywood then appeared in female costume and impersonated a prima donna at the opera. "That's Sara!" exclaimed Mlle. Jeanne to her sister when the goruper first advanced, but seeing her mistake contradicted the statement. As Heywood stepped before the lights and said: "J'aime l'opéra, give us some Sonnambula," the actress laughed merrily, placing her programme in front of her face. She seemed to enjoy every feature of his singing, and applauded until he came back and added another verse. Add Ryman delivered a lecture in his usual sedate manner, but Sara evidently was puzzled to catch his jokes, although she tried very hard. Her knowledge of English proved insufficient, however, but seeing how huge everybody else enjoyed it she laughed and clapped her hands like a girl.

The familiar face of George Thatcher and his humorous make-up fairly convulsed the visitors, and when he began singing song commencing, "Have you seen Sara? isn't she a tear?" the subject of the song laughed immoderately, increasing her mirth when the words were translated to her. As Thatcher continued, Sara lost entire control of her risible muscles, swaying backward and forward with laughter, leaning on the seat in front of her, and tapping Mlle. Jeanne several times on the shoulder, causing the latter to burst forth in another merry peal. And when Billy Carroll sauntered forth, presenting an immense pair of shoes to the eyes of the audience, the Parisian favorite's "ha! ha!" was heard above all the applause.

There was a pause for a moment before the burlesque began, during which Sara scanned the programme, and when the arrival of Mrs. Splinters and her five children upon the stage gave warning that Sara Heartburn would shortly follow Bernhardt looked up, blushing slightly as she perceived an enormous pair of glass bottles leveled at her in place of opera-glasses by the comic female. Every eye in the audience was riveted upon the woman whose characteristics were to be burlesqued, and the appearance of Rice was scarcely noticed for the second, until Sara herself showed her appreciation of the caricature by bursting into a fit of uncontrollable laughter.

The agony displayed by Sara Heartburn and her tumble on the stage only added to the merriment of Bernhardt and it grew apace with the presentation of the works of art by Ryman as specimens of the burlesque's handiwork. The bust which the audience was informed represented "El Rowan" as "Moses in the bulrushes" did not please the artist half as much as the daub depicting Weaver and Sparks fighting, which was intended as a "take off" on Sara's paintings. The fun continued and reached its climax when Rice and Ryman impersonated Camille and Armand. The imitation of Bernhardt's stage attitudes and gestures caused Sara to laugh to an extent almost painful. She seemed unable to stop, although she placed her handkerchief over her mouth and leaned forward in the effort to restrain herself. She abandoned all attempts, however, when the death scene ensued and Heartburn threw herself upon the sofa, after the manner in which a diver starts for the bottom of the sea. Looking first at Jeanne and then back at Angelo, Sara gave vent to her sense of the ludicrous until her eyes were full of tears.

Being genuine drops of salt, it was inter-

esting to note she absorbed them with her dainty cambric by delicately tapping each individual tear, much after the manner of a society belle who is afraid of removing some of the rouge adorning her cheek. There might have been danger of hysterics had not an attack of coughing interfered and had not George Thatcher made himself known as Victor, Heartburn's son, blowing a horn and crying lustily. This burlesque on the social character of the actress did not seem to please her and she sobered down considerably for the time. The concluding scene, however, again amused her and she clapped her gloved hands right heartily, seemingly sorry when the curtain finally descended.

While the visitors were preparing to leave a chat was had with Mlle. Bernhardt concerning the performance. She expressed herself as delighted with the entertainment and confessed that she liked Heywood's operatic imitations best of all. "It was more like a woman than the others," she said. When the conversation referred to Thatcher she observed that the Americans thought the French, as she, in particular, talked very rapidly, but she really considered Mr. Thatcher a more rapid talker than herself. "Is it not so?" she asked, meeting with a modest acquiescence, she was led to say what she thought of the reference to her son.

"I do not think it was the proper thing," she answered in French, with gestures and expression of countenance which indicated that she deemed it somewhat of an offense.

On the whole, she was highly pleased, however, and requested that Ryman's stump speech, Thatcher's song about himself and his poem concerning "Little Willie" might be copied and sent to Paris for publication. It seems that Thatcher already has a considerable reputation in France, having had a good offer to appear at the *Café l' Ambassadeur*, in the Champs Elysées—the place where the Prince of Wales invariably stops and dines when in Paris.

The male portion of the audience ranged itself on both sides of the aisle while Mademoiselle passed out, and she ran the risk of scrutiny with a smile and a complimentary phrase in her own tongue. Thence she went for a drive.

Shetland Ponies.

The London Field.

The ponies are not an agricultural, but a domestic necessity. In Shetland, as in parts of Ireland, every family depends for its supply of fuel on peat, and as the peat is seldom found near the shore where the houses stand, but on the hill behind them—there is always a hill in the rear in Shetland, every island consisting mainly of hill, with a patch or two of "smooth" land in a few snug nooks by the shore—as it often is at a distance of several steep and stony miles each house requires several ponies, the number depending on the distance and the character of the road. A family living "conveniently" to the peat may require only two peat carriers, and another family may require half a dozen. The material, after it has been dug and dried in the usual manner, is carried home on the backs of the ponies in baskets called "cassis." It is obvious that the back which has to perform this kind of service should be broad and strong. The Shetland pony is a striking example of development; for generations past he has been bred and reared and trained with a uniformity which could not have been secured in any other part of the United Kingdom. Hence his physique and general character, his hereditary instincts and intelligence, his small size and his purity and fixity of type. A pony belonging to a breed which has had to pick its zigzag way down a steep declivity during many generations must be sure-footed. By the same rule a pony whose grooms and playmates include a dozen juveniles—the children of the neighborhood, who roll about underneath him or upon his back—must be gentle; and the same pony, living on the seashore, sometimes rather than on herbage must be hardy. The pony of the Shetland Isles is, in fact, the offspring of circumstances. He is the pet of the family, gentle as the Arab's steed under similar training. He will follow his friends in doors like a dog, and lick the platters or the children's faces. He has no more kick in him than a cat, and no more bite than a puppy. He is a noble example of the complete suppression of these vicious propensities that some of his kind exhibit when they are ill-treated, and of the intelligence and good temper that may be developed in horses by kindness. There is no precedent for his running away, nor for his becoming frightened or tired, even when he has carried some stout lad from Lerwick to his house, many Scotch miles across the hills. He moves down the rugged hill-sides with admirable circumspection, loaded pannier-fashion with two heavy "cassis" of peat, picking his way step by step, sometimes sideways. In crossing boggy spots, where the water is retained, and a green carpet of aquatic grass might deceive some steeds and bring them headlong to grief in the spongy trap, he carefully sniffs the surface, and is thus enabled to circumvent the danger. In the winter the Shetland pony wears a coat made of felted hair, and especially suited for the season. His thick winter garment is well adapted for protecting him against the fogs and dampness of the climate. It is exceedingly warm and comfortable, fits close to the wearer's dapper form, and is not bad looking when new. Cut when the coat grows old toward spring, at the season when the new one should appear, it becomes the shabbiest garment of the kind that you often see. Its very amplitude and the abundance of the material render it to the more conspicuous, when it peels and hangs for awhile ragged, and worn out, and then falls by bit till the whole of it disappears. No horse looks at his best when losing his old coat, and the more coat he has, the worse he looks.

It is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

SHERMAN TALKS OF WAR TIMES.

HIS RECOLLECTION OF BURNING BUILDINGS IN ATLANTA—REMINISCENCES OF REBEL COMMANDERS.

General Sherman has been talking to a correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution about his doings in war time about that city, and he said many things that are interesting to the boys who joined in the march to the sea.

"The city of Atlanta was never burned as a city," said the general. "I notice that the headquarters I occupied, all the houses about it, and the headquarters of the other officers were all standing when I revisited the place a year or two since. The residence streets were not burned at all."

"It was your intention, then, to burn only the heart of the city?"

"My intention was clearly expressed in a written order to General Pope. It was simply to burn the buildings in which public stores had been placed or would likely be placed. This included only four buildings, as I recollect; not over five or six. One of these was a warehouse above the depot, in which, or under which were number of shells. From this building a block of business houses took fire, and the destruction went beyond the limits intended. The old Trout house was burned by some of the men, who had some reason for burning it. I ordered the round house burned. I wanted to destroy the railroad so that it could not be used. I then wanted to

DESTROY THE PUBLIC BUILDINGS so that Atlanta could not be used as a depot of supplies. I ordered, as I say, four or five houses set on fire, but as far as burning the city in the sense of wanton destruction, I never thought of such a thing. I shirked no responsibility that war imposed, but I never went beyond my duty."

"How were you received when you visited Atlanta a year or two since?"

"With unvarying courtesy. I traveled over the whole state and I never heard a disrespectful or insulting word. The people seemed to be hospitable, happy and busy."

It was very gratifying to me to see how the scars of war had been rubbed out, and the waste places made glad once more. The recuperation shown on all sides—especially from Rome to Atlanta—I considered wonderful. But if those people can only work as well as they fought I need have been astonished at nothing. At Cartersville I was talking while the train waited, with ex-Attorney General Akerly around and finally a frank looking fellow said:

"Well, general, don't you think we have built up pretty well since you left us?"

"Yes," I replied laughingly—"and don't you think I left you plenty of room?" At which there was a laugh all round. So I found the people all through Georgia—bright, cheerful and busy."

"It has been reported, general, that

WHEN HOOD SUCCEEDED JOHNSON you said, 'Heretofore we have been fighting where the enemy pleased—now we fight where we please.' Is this true?"

"Oh, I don't know that I said that. I first heard of the appointment of Hood from one of my scouts who had gone into Atlanta with a lot of cattle, and had brought out a morning paper. As soon as I saw this I asked two generals, who were his classmates at West Point, what manner of man he was. They both described him as a bold, headlong fighter, and said that we would have to be prepared all along the line for warm work. I replied that that was precisely what I wanted—that I did not care to rush on to breastworks, but that whenever we were attacked we must fight—if we could only put fifty men against a thousand. By the way, I met Hood afterwards in New Orleans, and we became warm friends. I am now the custodian of his papers. He was a brave and gallant man."

"When were you convinced of the success of your movement into Georgia?"

"When I saw Hood moving up towards Tennessee I felt that the confederacy could not survive. After sending Thomas back to meet Hood I had 60,000 good men, and I knew that no government could sustain itself with such an army as this marching about through its territory where it pleased. When I left Atlanta for

THE MARCH THROUGH GEORGIA

with no army in my front, and Hood watched by Thomas in my rear, I felt that the end was approaching. (As I looked back on the city, the heavy smoke made from the burning of the yellow pine hung like a pall over the scene.)

"Did not that long march through Georgia breed a strong sense of comradeship among the men who made it?"

"That it did. It was a splendid army, too—better, even, I believe, than the army of the Potomac. It was well disciplined and orderly, and I think the people suffered little from depredations. I remember when we struck Howell Cobb's plantation the boys laid it waste. They felt as if they had a chance at one of the chief rebels, and they improved it. But generally they were orderly, and abstained from wantonness and plunder. It is strange, but when I sit on a stand now in front of a crowd I can often pick out the faces of the men who were with me in Georgia. There is a quick, affectionate look of recognition that speaks to me as plain as words. If I am making a speech and happen to allude to any little thing that happened on the march, I can then tell the face of every man in the crowd who was in Georgia with me."

It is mighty embarrassing to a man who has some religious friends staying with him to have his dog, which has been very quiet during week days, begin right after breakfast Sunday to run to the gun in the corner and then to his master and wag his tail, and then run back to the gun again.

DISSIPATED DOGS.

Of all the rakes whose principal pleasure is to turn night into day, none are more inveterate noctambulists than two characters well known to that portion of Paris society which repairs during the small hours to Peters', the Helder, etc., for supper and gay converse. The hardened routes in question are two dogs, a poodle of extreme wooliness, and a nondescript, who is generally clothed round like a blanket with mud, as Sancho Panza was with sleep. This pair of constant comrades lead an existence of the most regular irregularity. Every night, at about 12, they may be seen, always quite masterless, lounging about the boulevards and earnestly seeking for some person with the air of a noctambulist, till, having made choice after much deliberation, they follow their victim like his shadow until he has reached some restaurant with intent to sup. If the canine confidence is misplaced, and the passer-by goes soberly home, those roysterous blades, the dogs, make their way along up the broad marble staircase of Peters', where, being well known to the frequenters of that establishment, they are cordially received and plied with all the delicacies of the festive board. At the hour of two they disappear from Peters', turning up a moment afterward at the Helder, on the other side of the boulevard, and they top off the evening's excitement at a distant all-night establishment near the central market, Baratte's by name. When the light of early morning peeps in upon the scene of their revels, they disappear with the last of the night birds and are beheld no more till 1 a.m. has again come round. Those who have made the personal acquaintance of this remarkable pair state that their grave enjoyment of their nightly dissipation is most edifying to witness, and that their general demeanor reminds one strongly of that character in a novel by Murger, we believe, whose pure and patriarchal face was never seen but at some pot house in the deepest hours of the night, beaming complacently at the drunken revelers around him.

COUNTRY BOOKS.

A love of the country is taken, I know not why, to indicate the presence of all the cardinal virtues. It is one of those outlying qualities which are not exactly meritorious, but which, for that very reason, are the more provocative of a pleasing self-complacency. People pride themselves upon it as upon habits of early rising, or of answering letters by return of post. We recognize the virtuous hero of a novel as soon as we are told that the cat instinctively creeps into his hand to stay its tottering steps. To say that we love the country is to make an indirect claim to a similar excellence. We assert a taste for sweet and innocent pleasures, and an indifference to the feverish excitements of artificial society. I, too, love the country—if such a statement can be received after such an exordium; but I confess—to be duly modest—that I love it best in books. In real life I have remarked that it is frequently damp and rheumatic, and most hated by those who know it best. Not long ago I heard a worthy orator at a country school treat declare to his small audience that honesty, sobriety, and industry, in their station of life, might possibly enable them to become cab-drivers in London. The precise form of the reward was suggested, I fancy, by some edifying history of an ideal cabman; but the speaker clearly knew the road to his hearers' hearts. Perhaps the realization of this high destiny might dispel their illusions. Like poor Susan, at the corner of Wood street, they would see

"Bright volumes of vapor through Lothbury glide, And a river flow on through the vale of Cheap-side!" The Swiss, who at home regards a mountain as an unmitigated nuisance, is (or once was) capable of developing sentimental yearning for the Alps in seen in days gone by. But there is a different air about it now. It has been remodeled somewhat, without and within; and, while there is no lack of laughter around it, it stands with a quiet and stately grace. There is a store of joy there now, but it is different; as the song that steals out into the hushed night from the poet's lattice is different from that which makes the rackets ring over the bowl of cider. The staircase is broad and quaint, and above it is open clear through the house, giving it an air of spaciousness and grandeur. Below, too, it is wide and cool, a most delicious retreat in the heat of the day, a perfect temple for quiet, unspoken worship in the hush of evening. To the left of the hall is the parlor; and once within, it is hard to get away, there is so much to feast the eye, and so much to charm the mind; for here the family sit and make the home.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

The dwelling is one of those grand, old-fashioned farm houses, built to last as long as the island, and when folks had plenty of timber to put around it. It used to be a tavern, also, and it actually seems to laugh, as we come up to it, with memories of the jollity it has seen in days gone by. But there is a different air about it now. It has been remodeled somewhat, without and within; and, while there is no lack of laughter around it, it stands with a quiet and stately grace. There is a store of joy there now, but it is different; as the song that steals out into the hushed night from the poet's lattice is different from that which makes the rackets ring over the bowl of cider. The staircase is broad and quaint, and above it is open clear through the house, giving it an air of spaciousness and grandeur. Below, too, it is wide and cool, a most delicious retreat in the heat of the day, a perfect temple for quiet, unspoken worship in the hush of evening. To the left of the hall is the parlor; and once within, it is hard to get away, there is so much to feast the eye, and so much to charm the mind; for here the family sit and make the home.

MRS. CELIA THAXTER.

The cottage at Appledore Island is perfectly plain. No bay windows, balconies or other pretty appendages; no fanciful gables, or gothic points; no newness of paint; no vines or trees. Only a plain, two storied house, with dormer windowed attic. A homely house built on the rock, and perched in severe relief against the sky. At the foot of the cottage is a small yard inclosed by a picket fence. It is full of flowers. I do not mean prim and dourous beds and flowers staying where they are put within their well-clipped borders. But a yard full of flowers—full to the fence top, and covering every inch of ground with their glad luxuriance. No weed anywhere—quite crowded out by these burning, glowing, starry, gladsome creatures. Somehow, by reason of the soil and air, the flowers here have a freedom of growth and brilliancy of hue not elsewhere found—and intense loveliness.

MRS. J. J. PIATT AND S. M. B. PIATT.

The Platt house itself is built at the center of many beautiful landscapes, the Ohio river being the commanding feature. The cottage stands on the river-line of hills, on the northern (Ohio) side, nearly 300 feet above the river level. Every window of the house gives charming river

HOMES OF THE POETS.

NINE SILHOUETTES OF THE HOMES OF AMERICAN AUTHORS.

From the Boston Herald.

THOMAS BAILEY ALDRICH.

Mr. Aldrich lives at Ponkapog, a part of the town of Canton, in Massachusetts. Although a very charming place, Ponkapog was never noted for its enterprise, and the location of a railroad, some two or three miles distant, has left it very much in the condition of Bailey's Four Corners, described by Mr. Aldrich in his story of "Miss Mehetable's Son." The house is an old-fashioned two-story house, built at the beginning of the present century, and is partially screened from the road by cherry trees and a hedge of arbor vitæ, presided over by two ancient and shiftless looking buttonwoods. Back of the house the grounds fall away gently to a stream and an old mill-pond, on which stands a deserted and decaying mill, which was utilized during the late war for the weaving of soldiers' cardigans. Along the margin of the stream which, after wandering all around the grounds, finds its way out in the Neponset meadows, and so to the ocean, great quantities of water-cresses, and curious wild flowers grow, the cowslip and the pitcher plant among them.

ELIZABETH STUART PHELPS.

Her summer home in Gloucester is a two-story brown cottage, with doors and windows opening out upon a piazza facing the sea. Upon the interior Miss Phelps has bestowed much of the artistic taste which distinguishes her. The parlor is a long,

TELEGRAPHIC

CONKLING CROWS.

He "Raises Himself to His Full Height."

And Swearing Like Trooper Says He is a Stalwart.

Teller Tells What He Knows About the Indian Bill.

Senator Hill Produces Some Statistics on the Same Subject.

Whittaker is Granted a New Trial Next Month.

COLORADO.

HOUSE MORNING.

DENVER, January 20.—A number of bills were reported from the different committees. The committee recommended that the bill to exempt the securities of loan associations do not pass. The following were then introduced and read for the first time:

H. B. 98, by Brush, to authorize the treasurer and auditor to employ clerks.

H. B. 99, to regulate the fish law.

H. B. 100, by Beshear, to amend the law in regard to sheep inspectors.

H. B. 101, by Martinez, to amend the general laws.

A number of bills were then read the second time and properly referred.

The following came up for third reading:

H. B. 45, to provide a fund for the agricultural college, passed unanimously.

H. B. 52, in regard to attorneys in county courts, passed unanimously.

H. B. 55, to amend the law in regard to judgment, was passed unanimously.

H. B. 63, to amend the criminal code, passed.

S. B. 22, to grant permission to the United States to buy land in Colorado, passed unanimously.

Messrs. Carpenter and Coulter were appointed a committee to confer with a senate committee on S. B. 19 in regard to carrying concealed weapons.

HOUSE—AFTERNOON.

After the transaction of some unimportant business the house went into committee of the whole, with Bowles in the chair. The following bills came under consideration:

H. B. 37, to amend section 10, chapter 34 of the general laws. The committee recommended the bill declaring certain counties, including Lake and Las Animas, first-class, which, if it had passed, would have made a material reduction in the compensation of county officers, especially in Lake, where it is said the sheriff receives at least \$30,000 per annum, and the county recorder even more than this large amount.

H. B. 13, by Baker, to regulate the location of mill sites. The committee recommended it be laid on the table until the amendments are printed.

H. B. 51, by Lauter, to amend section 35 of an act to maintain a system of free schools. The committee recommended it be not passed.

H. B. 38, by Bryan, to amend an act providing for a system of procedure in civil actions in courts of justice. Recommended to pass.

The next in order of business was third reading of bills:

S. B. No. 7, to provide for the admission of the question of the permanent location of the capital to qualified electors of the state. Passed unanimously.

S. B. 13, to regulate marriages, was unanimously passed.

SENATE—MORNING.

Jacobson and Rhodes were appointed a committee of conference with the house committee on S. B. 19. The report of different committees were then received. On motion of Barela it was resolved to publish the school law in the Spanish language. A message was received from the house that Bryan, Myers and Swisher had been appointed a committee to visit the state university.

The following were then introduced and read:

S. B. 92, by Stanger, relating to judgment and execution.

S. B. 92, by Freeman, making provision for settling priority of water rights.

S. B. 94, by Rogers, encouraging the manufacture of brick.

S. B. 95, by Church, to amend an act to establish a system of free schools.

S. B. 96, by Wolcott, of Clear Creek, to repeal chapter 15 of the general laws.

After reading a number of bills, the senate adjourned for dinner.

SENATE—AFTERNOON.

There being no business on file the senate simply met and adjourned.

Board of Trade Meeting.

DENVER, January 20.—The board of trade held a meeting this evening at which the committee of seven appointed some time ago to draft a railroad bill, presented their bill. J. T. Conforth spoke against the bill and Mr. Wilder said he did not think any railroad bill was wanted at present, and without taking any action adjourned.

No True Bill.

DENVER, January 20.—The grand jury found no indictment against John Phelps, John Carroll and H. T. Hill, the men arrested several months ago charged with defrauding the Kansas Pacific railway.

GENERAL NEWS.

Washington News.

ACROSS THE Isthmus.

WASHINGTON, January 20.—Ex-Secretary Thompson continued this morning his argument before the committee on foreign affairs, against the application of the Monroe doctrine to the Panama canal project and Captain Eads made further argument before the house committee on the inter-oceanic canal in support of his plan for an inter-ocean ship railway.

EXCITING SCENE.

CHICAGO, January 20.—The Tribune's Washington special says there was a scene in the foreign affairs committee room to-day, which for a few moments caused considerable excitement. The committee was engaged in consideration of the famous Benjamin Weil and La Abra silver mines claim against the Mexican government. Mr. Worden, an attorney of this city, who is counsel for Weil, was making a statement which ex-Postmaster General Cresswell, representing the Mexican government, regarded as incorrect and asked for a correction. Worden refused to be interrupted and was proceeding when Cresswell insisted upon making an explanation. This Worden resented as a personal affront and retorted angrily that he would not be interrupted, and said something about settling the affair elsewhere. Cresswell also grew warm, but the chairman rapped both gentlemen to order and informed them that any further exhibition of that sort would bring the meeting and investigation to a summary close. Cresswell apologized for his interruption and Mr. Worden cooling down the argument was resumed.

POSTMASTER-GENERAL.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special contains the following points: General Grant heads a petition to make Postmaster James, of New York, postmaster general in Garfield's cabinet. Neither Blaine nor anybody else has been offered a cabinet position under the new administration.

BOMBASTES FURIOSO.

The Times' Washington special has a story to the effect that Frank Hiscock, of New York, who aspires to the speakership, although always an anti-Conkling republican, became convinced that Conkling's aid was necessary to secure his ambition. He called on Conkling in the senate yesterday afternoon and had a talk on the subject. Conkling received his visitor with more than his usual haughtiness. He raised his form to its full height as he looked Hiscock full in the face and declared after the fashion of a proud political potentate who does not like to grant favors to men who have been lacking in personal loyalty. Hiscock began by bluntly saying he wanted Conkling's support in his canvass for the speakership, frankly saying that he did not believe he could succeed without his help. He understood the full value of the service he was asking and subscribed him for the alliance.

Said Conkling, lowly and impressively, "Mr. Hiscock, you ask me for my support for the speakership. Now, my dear sir, I ask in advance what kind of a man I am supporting. There are in this sad tale of tears two kinds of republicans. If you belong to a certain class who are beneath any language, however contemptuous, you must not look to me. By God, sir, if there is any one thing upon which I pride myself it is the fact that I am a republican, a stalwart republican, if you please." Hiscock's frequent consultations with

mate terms, strengthens the belief that Conkling will support Hiscock's canvass for the speakership. Hiscock has already begun his canvass, and is being seconded by Warner Miller.

General O O Howard arrived in New York yesterday.

cated, shall be fit for agricultural purposes, is to have the same surveyed and allotted in the manner specified by the first section to individual Indians of the tribes for which it has been set apart, the excess of lands in the reservation above what may be thus allotted to individuals is to be negotiated for by the secretary of the interior, but no money is to be paid until the negotiations are ratified by congress.

Vest moved an amendment to the section excluding the Indian Territory from the operations of the bill so that only tribal reservations therein should be excluded. He would have observed every treaty with the Indians in letter and spirit, and criticised the committee on Indian affairs for excepting from the bill the thirty Indian tribes on the plains.

Teller opposed the bill. He referred to the memorial of the commissioner of the general assembly of the Presbyterian church of the United States upon the Indian rights and Indian civilization in which among other things it was claimed the Indian should have a good education and religious liberty. He argued that these gentlemen were impractical. They proposed to treat all Indians, savage and friendly, alike and yet there was as much difference between Indians as between civilized beings and legislation that would be beneficial for one class would fail if applied to the other. The effect of giving land to Indians absolutely would be as it had been in the past to subject them to the rapacity of the whites and ultimately to deprive them of a resting place on this continent.

Saunders supported the bill as facilitating to breaking up tribal relations and affording the Indians better facilities than they would have without it to prepare for good citizenship.

Hill, (Col.) said as the alleged opposition of Indians to the severity provision had been urged against the propriety of its enactment he endeavored to ascertain the truth as to the feeling of the Indians on that point. In response to this inquiry he had received from the commissioner of Indian affairs a letter which he would now read. The letter stated in substance that Red Cloud and Spotted Tail have for years past been demanding a separate allotment of their lands; their request was not complied with, owing to the survey not having been completed. The agents of the Sioux of Nebraska, the Chippewas of Wisconsin, and numerous others reported that these tribes had signified in some instances unanimously their desire to be located in severally and in other instances their desire to have patents issued to them for their lands, as provided in the treaty. Very few outside of the civilized tribes in the Indian territory had failed to favor the movement.

Without action on the bill the senate adjourned.

SOME WASHINGTON PERSONALS.

NEW YORK, January 20.—A Washington special states that the friends of Governor Long, who are interested in the reform of Indian management are proposing him for the next secretary of the interior.

Mr. Hiscock's frequent consultations with

mate terms, strengthens the belief that Conkling will support Hiscock's canvass for the speakership. Hiscock has already begun his canvass, and is being seconded by Warner Miller.

General O O Howard arrived in New York yesterday.

Pennsylvania's Struggle Over the Senatorship

HARRISBURG, January 20.—The third ballot for United States senator shows small changes. The vote last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate, Oliver 20, Grow 14, Wallace 16. In the house, Oliver 75, Grow 44, Wallace 17.

Sherman and Foster.

COLUMBUS, O., January 20.—Every republican member of the general assembly signed a memorial asking that Garfield make Governor Foster a cabinet minister. Secretary Sherman made a speech to a large gathering of friends to-day. Governor Foster in introducing him took occasion to make an eloquent allusion to his services, talents and prominence. The secretary made a feeling response expressing his gratitude to the people who had elected him senator after he had for four years performed the arduous and difficult duties of secretary of the treasury. He had done the best he could to advance the interests to the country. He agreed with Foster in a tribute of respect to Senator Thurman as an able and honorable man.

Tennessee's Senatorial Fight.

NASHVILLE, January 20.—There is no marked change in the senatorial ballot. The vote in the legislature last Tuesday was as follows: In the senate, Maynard 8, Savage 6, Bailey 5, Muse 2, James 1, Taylor 1, Bates 2.

In the house: Maynard 33, Bailey 17, Savage 17, Muse 4, Bright 2, Wilson 1, Edwards 1; necessary to a choice 51.

The eleventh ballot to-day stood as follows: Maynard 33, Bates 31, Bailey 13, Harrison 5, Wm. Smith 4, Bright 3, Taylor 2, Edward 1, Thomas 1.

Adjourned.

Stocks and Bonds.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Silver bars, 111. Money 4 and 6. Government, quiet. Stocks closed irregular. Western Union .114% C. P. bonds.....113% Quicksilver15% Suro Tunnel14% Pacific Mail55% D. & R. G. old115% Wells, Fargo116% D & R G consols.....112% N.Y. Central115% D & R G stock....89% Erie51% Coal & Iron Co.96% Panama23% bonds.....96% Union Pacific121% Coal & Iron Co. U. P. bonds.....113% stock.....39%

An Alarming Consolidation.

ALBANY, January 20.—In the assembly a resolution calling for an investigation concerning the consolidation of the telegraph companies was adopted.

Nebraska's Senatorial Contest.

LINCOLN, January 20.—Five senatorial ballots were taken to-day. The last ballot was as follows: Paddock 38, Van Wick 15, Weaver 5, Dundy 13, Post 8, Mason 7, Nance 3, Kennedy (Democrat) 7. The election is likely tomorrow of one of Paddock's opponents.

Enjoining the Telegraphic Consolidation.

NEW YORK, January 20.—Rufus Hatch began a suit in the supreme court against the Western Union, Atlantic & Pacific and American Union Telegraph companies to prevent the proposed consolidation. He has obtained an injunction restraining the defendant companies from entering into any agreement of consolidation and from increasing their capital stock and other matters.

The Times says the plaintiff Hatch is owner of 100 stocks of the American Union company's stock and the suit is in behalf of himself and all other stockholders of the American Union company who may come in to claim the benefit, sought to be procured by its means, that is the prevention of the consolidation of the three telegraph companies. Mr. Hatch says in his complaint that the American Union telegraph company was started to overcome the monopoly which was created when the Western Union telegraph company obtained control of the Atlantic & Pacific company to bring about a healthy competition, which inures to the benefit of the commercial public.

He says when he became a stockholder in the American Union he expected to make large profits from the patronage which the public generally would give it as a medium of cheap telegraphing, and that the American Union has now by the expenditure of about ten millions of dollars, procured as complete telegraph lines and equipments as that which is possessed by the Western Union company, whose capital stock of \$40,000,000 represents the value of its lines and equipments. With its capital of \$10,000,000, Mr. Hatch says the American Union can earn as much as the Western Union with \$40,000,000 capital. He alleges that the combination, or conspiracy, has been entered into between the directors of his company and other companies for the purpose of their own gain, not for the benefit of the stockholder, to consolidate all lines and companies and re-enter a monopoly in the telegraph business. For that purpose those directors propose an additional capital of \$40,000,000 to be added to the existing capital of \$40,000,000 of the Western Union telegraph company, which \$40,000,000 additional capital is to be distributed in shares without any cash being paid in return for such shares. The additional capital of \$40,000,000 he says is to represent materials that cost only \$10,000,000. Mr. Hatch alleges that this is contrary to the interests of trade and commerce, and against policy and law, and that the board of directors of the American Union company have not the power to sell out that company. He asks the court upon these grounds to intervene and prevent by an injunction the real irreparable damage to him and other stockholders standing as he does. The affidavit made by Hatch in support of his application for a temporary injunction, which he has obtained is voluminous and recites more in detail the circumstances related in the complaint. In the injunction there is a provision directing the defendants to show cause in the supreme court chambers Monday next why the injunction should not be continued till the determination of the suit.

This is the young woman whom the Washington correspondent to the Springfield Republican brutally calls a "phenomenal liar." She is only a woman, one of a despised race, and with no near friends to take her part; she has been troublesome to Secretary Schurz, interfering with his plans to smooth over the iniquities and mistakes of his administration; she is too keen sighted to be deceived by official duplicity, and too faithful to be diverted from the hard duty she had undertaken, by sneers or blandishments. And so this gallant volunteer in behalf of the Secretary and this policy that Chivington of journalists assails her with coarse and virulent abuse, thinking probably that a young girl so refined and womanly as she is known to be would shrink from exposure to such weapons, and leave the credit of having silenced the most effective advocate of justice to the Poncas.

It was a foul blow, and has been called cowardly, but that word is perhaps misapplied. It requires considerable courage of an odious and despicable kind to outrage decency and defy public sentiment by an insult so cruel and unpromised to a woman, whom all who know her believe to be sensitive, refined and truthful. Colonel Chivington and his soldiers, who wore the scalps of women at their belts, were not cowards, but they were worse. They deserved the fate of murderers; the pillory or the whipping post, if those institutions still flourished, would be the appropriate reward of the man who writes as they fought.

Whittaker's New Trial.

NEW YORK, January 21.—The Whittaker court martial began to day. The order for the court martial being read. Whittaker's counsel, Governor Chamberlain said they had no challenge to make against any member of the court, but desired Colonel Lugensel to be put upon his case so that they might determine whether to challenge him or not. Colonel Lugensel was sworn and closely interrogated by Chamberlain whether he had ever expressed an opinion or had any bias in the case, whether he had conversed or read about it. Lugensel said he had read the papers on the trial, talked now and then, but knew as little about it as any man. He might have expressed an opinion, but had formed no definite opinion and was not prejudiced. He would prefer not to serve if there was any objection. Chamberlain left the matter with the court whether Lugensel should remain, and the court said that only a formal challenge could excuse him, Whittaker not objecting to him. Oaths were administered to all the members of the court, which being duly organized, Chamberlain said the defense would need time to digest the testimony and prepare for work before the court. Judge Advocate Gardner also asked time and therefore adjourned to the 3d of February.

PER CENT. OF INCREASE IN POPULATION.

CHICAGO, January 19.—The Tribune's Washington special says: General Walker states the percentage of census increase as follows:

Alabama	26
Georgia	30
Louisiana	29
Maryland	19
Missouri	26
South Carolina	41
Texas	94

Senator Allison appears to be the coming man for secretary of the treasury.

General Butler has again been "bottled up." His political career is ending like his military career with Fort Fishers and Dutch Gap.

The New York Sun says that Mr. Tilden has declared that "he had no opinion of the democratic party." The party probably reciprocates.

The capital ought to be in a city where the taxes are honestly paid, so that a bad example shall not be set for the rest of the state.

The National Wool convention is now in session in Washington. Among the visitors is an Australian wool grower who says there they raise twelve sheep to an acre.

Senator Dawes has not made a brilliant record in the senate, but he has been a useful, industrious, honest senator. He would have done better, however, to have remained in the house, where he was in every sense a leader.

The prominent candidates for the speakership are all from the west. The two most prominent are Dunning, of Minnesota, and Kasson, of Iowa. The east don't seem to have a candidate since it is generally supposed Frye will go into the senate.

The committee to investigate the Arapahoe fraudulent assessment has been organized. It consists of Senators Freeman and Streeter, and Representatives Hudson, Baker and Swisher. This is a good committee. We trust it will have time to make a thorough examination.

We are happy to state that the editor of the Register-Call entertains the following opinion on the capital question: "Surely there are none of the legislators who could for an instant think of placing the capital at Colorado Springs. If so, let him be taken out and shot on the spot."

The first mention of Routt's name for a cabinet position was considered a joke, and as it was considered a harmless one, he was quite generally endorsed. Later events show that it is a more serious joke than was at first supposed. Routt is now more than possible candidate. Chaffee even is said to be working for him with the aid of the Blaine party.

The news in summing up the good features of the new funding bill speaks of "the permanent character of the investment." It is a five ten bond or one redeemable in five years and payable in ten. This is in no sense a permanent interest. The senate however will probably raise the rate of interest and have the bond run at least twenty years.

It seems that Mr. Platt was a member of the famous class of 1853 at Yale. This is the most famous class in the fifties in America. It contained another senator-elect, Randall Gibson, of Louisiana. Among other members are Charles Dudley Warner, E. C. Stedman the poet, Andrew D. White, president of Cornell and minister to Germany, W. W. Phelps ex-member of congress.

Yesterday was quite a day for the election of senators. Hawley, McMillan, Dawes, Conger, Platt, Hale and Bayard were elected. A striking feature of these elections is the fact that Bayard is the only one who is re-elected. This will be his third term. The others are all republicans who have seen active service in the house. In Tennessee Maynard leads all others in the vote but still lacks ten of having a majority.

The funding bill passed the house yesterday. The only great change is in regard to the payment of a part of the five and six per cent. bonds due in standard silver dollars and a part of the gold held for resumption purposes. This was defeated. The bill passed by a vote of 135 to 124. This is not a large majority for a bad financial bill in the house. In November, 1877, a bill to repeal the resumption act passed by a vote of two in favor to one against.

The bill prohibiting lotteries seems to have aroused general interest. It was aimed at the Colorado lottery which is not a healthful state institution. The effort to include churches was a good one. A hundred years ago it was customary for legislatures and assemblies to legalize lotteries to build churches, but now such legislation would be impossible. The influence of church lotteries is the most pernicious of all gambling institutions, because they influence those who are not confirmed gamblers. Such legislation would undoubtedly do good, because it shows up the hypocrisy of certain church practices and is likely to stop them.

Governor Routt thinks that Chaffee is working for him. Possibly he is. We hope so, as it is positive evidence that Chaffee has no chance and will not put in his claims. Regarding the visit to Mentor in Governor Routt's interest, a dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial says: "The Grant people, it is said, are very anxious to have Mr. Routt, of Colorado, as postmaster general, who, it is said, gave \$50,000 to the republican campaign fund, but General Garfield has concluded, his friend says, not to appoint Mr. Routt, or to put in his cabinet any other pronounced out-and-out Grant and Conkling man."

THE FUNDING BILL

The funding bill as agreed upon by the house committee is perhaps the worst financial bill that has been submitted to congress since the bill for the repeal of the resumption act. It is a bill which if it becomes a law will stop all refunding. Some of the crudities are as follows: The English consols bearing interest at the rate of three per cent. are not now at par, though they are popular for investment because they run for a very long period. Our bonds are at the same rate of interest and run only ten years. Such bonds cannot be placed at par. But the law provides that in placing these bonds the debt must not be increased or in other words that the three per cent. bonds shall not be placed at less than par. As this is impossible, the bill is likely to defeat any efforts toward refunding.

Again the bill proposes to compel the bondholders to take the 412½ grain dollar in payment for a part of the bonds, though this is in violation of the spirit of the agreement. Strong arguments have been made to show the right of the government to do this, but still the facts remain that the officers of the government who placed the bonds and the parties who bought the bonds both understood the bonds were to be paid in gold. This is particularly hard on foreign investors to whom the 412½ grain silver dollar has only a billion value. The bill also proposes to reduce the coin reserve for the redemption of greenbacks from about \$140,000,000 to \$50,000,000, a measure which, if carried out, may produce a panic as \$50,000,000 reserve is not enough to float \$346,000,000 of greenbacks according to pretty well settled banking principles.

Another ugly feature is the forcing of this loan on the national banks. These banks are compelled to hold the three per cent. bonds and no others on deposit as security for their circulation. The effect of this will be that many banks will cease to issue notes, and this, of course, will contract the currency. It has been a serious question with many banks, whether it paid to have any circulation with a reserve in four per cent. bonds, and several banks have withdrawn all their circulation. It is a mistake ever to attempt to force a loan. It always injures the credit of a nation. Our credit is good because the creditors have faith in the government and not because the government wills that it is good and compels its citizens to take its securities.

Such a bill will greatly injure the public credit if it passes. It shows a disregard for the nation's faith. It is opposed to all good financial principles. It asks capitalists to lend the government money at a lower rate for a short period than ever was known before, yet in the same breath names conditions which create alarm and distrust in the capitalist. It was hoped that with the success of resumption such absurd legislation was at an end. But the greenbacker still lives to do what he can to create financial destruction and ruin.

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS.

The above is the title of a pamphlet by Dr. S. E. Solly, reprinted by permission of Harper Bros, from "New Colorado and the Santa Fe Trail." Its publication is timely as recent articles in eastern papers have deprecated Colorado as a health resort. This is in part our own fault. The climate had the reputation east of being better than it really was, on account of the glowing descriptions which have been written about it. Many have come here and found themselves deceived, and finally this dissatisfaction has found quite a general expression in eastern papers. We say therefore the publication of this pamphlet is timely because it tells the truth about our climate. It says we have some cold weather in winter and disagreeable winds in the spring. It says that the climate will not be found health-giving to all kinds of invalids. In a general way it tells what class of invalids may be benefited by coming to Colorado and what class will be injured. Such a book cannot fail to be of great use. Undoubtedly lives have been shortened as well as lengthened by coming to Colorado. The circulation of the pamphlet will tend to induce only those to come here who may be benefited. It contains the results of the careful study and wide experience of a skillful physician.

The book is popular and yet scientific. It is addressed to invalids rather than physicians, though the latter who are unacquainted with the Colorado climate will find it of great value. The author very rightly assumes in his preface that "the laity now-a-days wish to know the why and wherefore." To the invalid, the selection of a climate may be a matter of life or death. In such an important decision, he wants to act intelligently and in part on his own judgment as well as on that of a physician. This book will be of decided help to such invalids. The book opens with a discussion of "change of climate." It gives the most important conditions and their effect on the human system. It then tells us the characteristics of the Colorado climate and gives the specific effect on the disease which it may cure or stay. This leads to simple explanations of what consumption is, what a hemorrhage is, what causes it, and how this climate may be of benefit. The invalid is given an accurate idea of the difficulty to be cured and how the climate may aid in this cure. It answers in a very simple

and comprehensive manner the questions, a large class of our invalids are continually asking with little satisfaction. We heartily commend the book because we have confidence in the medical ability of the author, because of its fair impartial tone, and because it contains information of vital importance to a large class of invalids in this country.

The table published in our telegraphic columns, giving the percentage in increase of population in the different states is quite interesting. It seems that New England shows the least increase. Maine, New Hampshire, and Vermont have nearly stood still, while Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and Connecticut have gained from 15 to 27 per cent. The middle states show gains of from 16 to 25 per cent. The south shows still larger gains than the middle or New England states. Of the southern states Texas has most increased in population. The largest gains have been in the northwest and are in the following order: Dakota, 854 per cent.; Colorado, 383; Nebraska, 268; Washington Territory, 213; Kansas, 173; Wyoming, 128; Idaho, 114. These statistics emphasize the ancient idea that the seat of empire is being gradually carried westward. In the beginning of the century and down to 1840, the states on the Atlantic ruled the country. Now they cast a small part of the electoral vote. Just now no section rules congress. The northwest is not stronger than the south and east, though stronger than either one. In 1890 when the next census is taken, unless the current of immigration changes, the northwest will be as populous as both the south and east. Then solid northwest will elect presidents and rule congress. The only thing that can change this will be the railroad development of the southwest, toward which there appears to be a strong tendency. This change in the seat of empire is not likely however to modify our government, as the ruling class is the same only it is located in another section of the country. If the southwest should be rapidly peopled by the railroad development, it would be by an influx of eastern people with brains and capital. This government will be a Yankee one for years to come.

The kindest criticisms made in regard to any of the prospective cabinet officers have been made regarding Senator Bruce. The idea of his going into the cabinet simply as a representative colored man is generally opposed. His friends advocate his claims as the representative of a section rather than a race. Garfield is urged to consider his claims because he is the ablest, cleanest and most popular republican in the south. Senator Bruce was born in Virginia in 1811, and is therefore now only 40 years of age. In 1872 he was sheriff of Bolivar county, Mississippi. In 1874, while in this office, he was elected to the United States senate and took his seat in 1875, when only 34 years old. At this time he must have been the youngest man among the senators on the floor. During these six years he has conducted himself with such modesty, ability and manliness as to win the hearty respect of even his political opponents. We doubt whether there is a senator on the republican side of the senate whose elevation to the cabinet would give such unalloyed satisfaction to the opposition party as that of Senator Bruce.

We said before that Belford greatly injured the republican cause here by his assumption that republicans were more hostile to silver than the democrats. This is untrue, but the democracy in this state are taking advantage of it, as may be shown by the following squibs from the Leadville Democrat:

There is no denying that it was stupid for Colorado to vote for gold standard Garfield.

If Garfield don't let up on his gold standard views, Colorado's democratic majority this fall will be about ten thousand.

The only hope that Garfield's administration will not demonetize silver, lies in the fact that so many republican politicians have invested in silver mines.

Now Judge Belford had no right to put his party in such a position when it is a false one. A little party discipline would be in order.

The feeling regarding the placing of General Grant on the retired list is generally strong outside of congress. The Boston Herald, which is the exponent of independent views in Boston, says: "General Grant honestly felt that he sacrificed a life position, exactly in the line of his inclination, when he surrendered the generalship for the presidency. His services in the war entitles him to every provision which the nation can reasonably make. In any other country in the world he would have been pensioned lavishly and with the utmost dignity. To restore him to his rank and place him on the retired list is not too much. And if it would result in putting a stop to the representations of his too serviceable friends, the country would doubtless welcome it as a happy solution of a question that must be as embarrassing to the president as it is wearisome to the people." The house should respect this united public sentiment.

The greenbackers, for some time have felt that unless there was a financial panic soon, they never could be revived. This explains the new funding bill introduced into the house yesterday. It should be labelled "a bill to create a financial panic so as to revive the greenback party."

ARAPAHOE AND EL PASO

The Denver Times has not the temerity to defend Arapahoe's fraudulent assessment, but tries to cover the fraud by a few squibs about our assessment which should receive a passing notice:

El Paso county had 4,900 (even) horses in 1879, and only 4,235 in 1880. Investi-

gation. El Paso county had 1,020 mules in 1879. In 1880 the county is taxed on 402. Why not investigate the mule business?

In 1879 Colorado Springs was doing the greatest part of the Leadville freighting business. The business now has entirely left us and accounts for the difference in number. To show further that there is no injustice in the assessment to the rest of the state, the 4,235 horses in 1880 are assessed at \$177,765 while the 4,900 horses in 1879 are assessed at \$168,775. The smaller number of horses this year are therefore assessed at a greater total value than the larger number last year. This is quite conclusive proof that no injustice has been done the state at large by our assessment. The mules that are here are not engaged in freighting business and there is no reason why El Paso should have more than Denver, yet the value of El Paso's mules for 1880 is \$31,890, while Denver's are assessed at only \$10,595.

Again the Times says:

How is it that in 1879 El Paso county assessed 429,000 acres of land and in 1880 only 250,000? Evidently El Paso county needs to be investigated.

We regret to say that we cannot tell why there has been this reduction in the number of acres of land, but the value of the land shows there has been no attempt at fraudulent assessment. What other counties are interested in whether the total valuation has been increased or diminished. This is the only thing that affects outsiders. Now, we will give the assessment of acres and value of land with improvements in El Paso and Arapahoe:

	El Paso	1879	1880
Number of acres.	429,581.31	250,434.11	
Valuation.....	\$15,990	\$82,780	

	Arapahoe	1879	1880
Number of acres.	131,424.40	122,228.82	
Valuation.....	\$1,773,595	\$1,121,690	

The above shows that the total valuation of land with improvements is \$67,000 greater in 1880 than it was in 1879. Arapahoe, however, shows a reduction of only 9,000 acres of land, but a reduction in value of \$650,000. According to this the value of the land and improvements in Arapahoe have shrunk a third in value, though there has been great activity in real estate in Denver's suburbs. The Times makes another criticism as follows:

El Paso county was taxed on forty-nine acres in 1879, but in 1880 not any. Let an investigation be made to see if at least one cannot be found.

The reason of this is plain. The 42 asses that were in the county have gone away, possibly to Arapahoe to escape assessment.

It is impossible that there should not be changes in assessments, but the vital question is, has it been reduced to escape the state tax. This may be apparent on its face. The Times has selected the supposed weak points in our assessment. Now let us compare the total valuations of the items mentioned in the Times by giving the increase or decrease of valuation and see if the state tax has been reduced by their assessment, as this is the only test of an unjust assessment so far as the rest of the state is concerned.

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land.....	\$67,690	\$.
Asses.....	705	705
Mules.....	8,950	36,505
Manufactures.....	14,290	3,650
Railroads.....	3,650	3,650
Total.....	\$76,680	\$55,150

Net increase of valuation..... \$21,530

Let us now compare the criticised features of our assessment with the same features of Arapahoe:

	Increase	Decrease
Value of land.....	\$.	\$651,905
Asses.....	3,109	3,109
Mules.....	32	3,205
Manufactures.....	63,110	3,205
Total.....	\$66,347	\$655,014

Net decrease in valuation..... \$588,667

The asses are left blank because they were not assessed in Arapahoe in either 1879 or 1880.

The above tables show that the only assurable parts of the El Paso county assessment show a net increase of \$21,530, while the assessment of the same items in Arapahoe show a decrease of \$588,667. We confess our obligation to the Times in pointing out to us this random method of comparison of the two assessments, and will gladly compare our assessment with that of Arapahoe on any other items which the Times may suggest.

As the Times has suggested a comparison of the assessment for the two years, we would draw attention to one or two of Arapahoe's strange inconsistencies. In 1879 Arapahoe had 37,528 cattle assessed at \$117,747, or at the rate of \$10.94 per head. This was about the average rate in other counties this year. In 1880, 36,290 cattle were assessed at \$276,120, or at the rate of \$7.61 per head. Had the same rate that Arapahoe used in 1879 been used in 1880, the total assessment would have been \$397,012 instead of \$276,120. Why was there such a change unless to reduce the tax? The number of sheep in 1879 increased 6,300, yet the total valuation is \$6,490 less. The value of musical instruments in 1880 is \$14,803 less than in 1879; there is a decrease of \$20,534 in the value of watches and clocks; a decrease of

Denver Tribune.

The recent consolidation of the telegraph companies on the terms reported excite great indignation. There were people at one time credulous enough to believe that Jay Gould, in organizing the American Union, was anxious to establish a cheap system of telegraphy, but they have awakened from their dream. He was working a job, and he has succeeded in it. At no time had he any other motive than that of personal gain. He cared nothing for the interests of the public. On the contrary, he obtained the public sympathy under false pretenses, and the result is as might have been anticipated. It is time for congress to move. A government sys-

tem of cheap telegraphy should be established. It can be maintained as easily as the postal service is.

THE RIO GRANDE.

There is one point which the legislature must guard against in its legislation on railroad matters: This relates to the Denver & Rio Grande. This road has acted with perfect fairness towards the people. There are no complaints of any kind against it. It has, with an energy which commanded much attention, worked vigorously for the development of the state by running extensions in all directions. The roads which ought to be regulated are the Pacific roads. They are the ones which have been guilty of the extortions which have excited so much bitter comment. The Rio Grande should be let severely alone. If any legislation which affects it is proposed it should be voted down at once.

It was common rumor on the streets yesterday, and the rumor has been confirmed by eastern dispatches, that the Rio Grande extension securities have dropped five per cent. and are still on the decline, the cause being exaggerated stories of prospective legislation intended for and aimed at the Rio Grande. This result must be generally deplored. There is no hostile legislation aimed at the Rio Grande by the Colorado Legislature. There are no nobills pending which are meant to bear on the Rio Grande, or which were born of a feeling of enmity for that road. There is not a man in the state who does not know that it is the one local road which has kept out of Gould's clutches, and which has worked boldly and earnestly for Colorado interests. Any legislation which is proposed must be made so clear and distinct as not to affect the Rio Grande in any way.

The fall of the securities is fraught with grave consequences to the southern portion of the state. It means the stoppage of the extensions, and this will be widespread in its harmful effects. It is difficult to understand how the proposed legislation should have had such an effect in New York, and it can only be explained on the theory that there is a bear movement in progress which has falsified the sentiment in the state for the purpose of forcing down the securities. If such is the case a prompt rebuttal can be filed. The legislature is not after the Rio Grande. It does not wish to interfere with it in any way. Mr. Jay

WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

John M. Barrett is reported on his feet again, as editor of the Omaha Herald.

The message of Governor Long, of Massachusetts, favored woman suffrage.

So Mr. Blaine really becomes secretary of State. This will suit Colorado very well.

The greenbackers are now praying for a panic to revive their party. They see it is the only hope of salvation.

It is really too bad to pursue Barnum as the democrats are. He can now reflect, "had I but served my God!" etc.

Arapahoe's assessment is the most modest thing of kind we have seen. There is no ostentatious show of wealth about it.

Ex-Senator Harlan is coming to life again. It is reported that he will be the next republican candidate for governor.

The real author of the Morey forgery was the agent of the democratic national committee. We are now getting near home.

It is a noticeable fact that the men who are talking most about the nation's credit and in favor of a three per cent bond are the men who predicted the country would be ruined by the execution of the resumption act.

Hon. T. C. Platt seems to have elements of strength and popularity in himself. Senator Conkling did little toward his election. He will soon have opportunities to show whether he is a mere puppet or man of independent views.

A bill has been introduced into the house of representatives to fix the charge for postal orders of five dollars or under five cents. This is a step in the right direction, though we would like to see the rate reduced to three cents.

The Leadville Herald protests against the enlargement of the Denver dailies, claiming that they are already large enough, for the field they occupy. They are now better papers than are published in eastern cities of twice the size.

The Leadville Herald and Democrat both expressed the opinion that Lake county can give Colorado Springs the capital if it wishes. This is accompanied with a threat to Arapahoe to be on good behavior. Lake county undoubtedly can do this. Please do.

It is sometimes said of a man, if one could buy him for what he is really worth and sell him for what he thinks he is worth, the speculation would be a fine one. It would be a better one to buy Denver for what she is assessed and sell her for what she is worth.

Governor Pitkin has taken a wise course in having the question of the legality of Lieutenant-Governor Tabor's action come before the proper tribunal. It would have been better for Governor Tabor to have arranged for such an opinion before, instead of acting on the unofficial opinion of a paid attorney.

The bill for the apportionment of the United States will cause a tremendous struggle. Colorado must be content with one representative for ten years. Mr. Cox's bill arranged for the increase of members of the house from 293 to 301. This will prevent the loss of a representative in several of the older states.

We think the republicans in the Pennsylvania legislature, who think of bolting to prevent the nomination of a Cameronite, are doing very wrong. Does this suit the Republican? By the way, the Republicans don't think it would have been as bad to have bolted as to have defeated the election of Sherman as it would to bolt to defeat a friend of Camerons.

The Herald which praised Belford's speech on silver so highly a few days ago makes the following frank confession: "The attitude of Judge Belford in regard to the best means of fostering our silver interest may be erroneous, but of his fidelity to silver upon general principles there is not the slightest doubt." That is the whole trouble with Judge Belford. What Colorado wants in the house is an intelligent friend of silver and not a mere noisy talker.

The Leadville Democrat pays the following deserved compliment to one of our citizens: "So far, Judge Helm's course, we believe, universally satisfactory to both bar and litigants." That we strenuously opposed the election of this gentleman, and advocated that of his competitor, shall not deter us from awarding either praise or blame, as his conduct calls for either. We would rather be forced to say good of him than evil. However, he may be assured of a perfectly candid criticism at the hands of the Democrat."

The senate will be greatly improved by the infusion of new blood after the fourth of March. Most of the men elected are young and vigorous. Where older politicians have been selected, as in the case of Sherman, they are in their prime and not fossils. General Harriion of Indiana, occupies his first office as United States senator. Hawley has been in public life since the war but is still young and vigorous. These two men are likely to take a leading position immediately. The honor came to each unsought.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENT CONTINUED.
Denver Moneyless—Rich Men Poor and Poor Men Rich—Military Tax—Comparison With Other Years—Less Money Than in 1875.

DENVER, January 13.
In the letter of yesterday I referred to the small amount of personal property in Arapahoe county that is assessed. A single item in this assessment brings out this fact with great force. It is that of

MONEY AND CREDITS.

The returns show it to be \$369,750. This is \$25,000 less than El Paso county's assessment. The Denver Times published an interesting table a few days ago, giving the total deposits in Denver banks at different periods during 1880. April 23, 1880, they were \$6,612,449 15, and on the 11th of June, \$7,024,053 59. It is quite fair to presume that the deposits of money in the banks May 1, 1880, was not less than it was April 23. Merchants in Denver must have a large amount due amounting to hundreds of thousands of dollars. Denver capitalists do not loan much money, but their loans must amount to an inconsiderable amount. In this assessment the \$6,500,000 on deposit in banks, the credits of the business houses, and the loans of such capitalists are represented by the sum of \$369,750. One can hardly realize the scarcity of money in Denver, if such an assessment even approaches justness. We carefully looked over the list of Denver's supposed money kings who have made immense fortunes in Leadville mines within three years and none of them returned a dollar in money and credits. Denver's railroad men who have been supposed to have made large fortunes in shrewd railroad manipulations do not show in their assessments a dollar in money and credits, or railway stock. The only taxpayer who returns a large sum of money and credits is A. B. Daniels who gives in \$60,000. According to this, Mr. Daniels had one sixth of the money and credits of Denver on the first of May last. The next high return is \$10,000, and from this it drops to very small sums. Outside of these assessments the \$369,750 is made up almost entirely of the returns of people in ordinary circumstances, who neither dazzle by the gaudy glitter of their mode of living and are unheard of in these immense financial transactions which have taken place in Denver within the past year. They are people who are too poor to build opera houses, found churches, or buy political honors. A woman of the town returns \$2,000. The Rev. Earl Cranston returns \$2,650, to the honor of a profession at which it is too often the custom to sneer. On the first of May last his returns show that he was richer in money than the dozen railway magnates, bonanza kings, and merchant princes that most naturally come into one's mind. Not one of the great mercantile houses of Denver returns a dollar in money and credits. If they did not purloin themselves, they did not have a dollar in the banks, or credits due them on that day. They must have been hard pushed for money to meet their liabilities. The heaviest tax-payer in Denver returned only \$3,000 in personal property, none of which was in money and credits. The Colorado state lottery returned only \$1,500 when its advertisements showed that it ought to have about \$100,000 on hand to meet the demands of the drawing about to take place. We would give the names of the prominent Denver capitalists who return neither money nor credits were it not that the list would be incomplete and our motives misunderstood, as we are attacking the Denver assessment and not individual returns. It is sufficient to say that we were unable to find that any of Denver's citizens who have been reported to be extremely rich returned a single dollar in money and credits, and their entire personal property apparently consists of a little household furniture, a \$50 buggy and a \$10 pony. The \$6,500,000 deposits on May 1st is not represented at all in the assessment, not is any railroad or bank stock.

THE MILITARY TAX.

Nearly all the four mill state tax for general purposes is spent in Denver, yet the facts we have given show how small a proportion of this state tax, which she should pay, is paid by Denver. This willingness on the part of Denver to take all she can get at a slight cost is perhaps best illustrated by the military poll tax. Most of the military state tax is spent in Denver, but the adjutant general's report does not show this clearly. The rent and expenses of the army used by the Denver troops is not charged up to the Denver companies, but to the State, while the rent of armories, &c., for companies is charged directly to those companies. Correcting these returns as far as possible, the following amounts seem to have been given to the military companies in the different cities:

Denver Companies.....	\$433,36
Colorado Springs.....	1,668 87
Leadville.....	1,06,35
Georgetown.....	871,50
Central City.....	48,16
Saguache.....	218 60
Lake City.....	926,50

That we may not be accused of injury in making up the returns of the money given Denver, we will give the following list of items:

State army, gas, fuel, rent, etc....\$1937,43

" salary of junior.....920,00

Horses for hauling Chaffee batteries.....425,00

Chaffee artillery purchase of uniforms, saddle hire, etc.....938,93

Chaffee artillery services for two years.....112,00

Total.....\$4,333,36

Now let us see what proportion of this tax Denver pays. The polls for 1880 were only 1785, which gives Denver's tax for the year \$892,50. This is in a city which had about 15,000 registered voters and cast 8,000 votes at the last election. For this year El Paso returns 1298 polls, which is nearly our vote last fall. Pueblo returns 1210 polls, and Las Animas 1404. Both are near the vote cast last fall. In 1879 Denver appeared to have a spasmodic virtuous fit and returned 3559 polls, but lapsed this year into old habits. As an act of justice to other counties, the state authorities should either give less money to Arapahoe and more to outside counties. Then the Arapahoe county companies can blame their commissioners for the carelessness shown in collecting the tax. We know that the Colorado Springs company can not get money for certain purposes, while it is freely furnished Arapahoe companies for the same purposes.

ARAPAHOE'S ASSESSMENTS COMPARED.

The show that the assessment for years has not been just we give a table of the returns for personal property and total assessment for a few years:

	Personal Property.	Entire Valuation.
1871	\$2,036,901	\$9,058,405
1873	2,506,604	11,871,908
1875	2,292,420	12,772,268
1876	2,110,395	11,471,506
1877	2,802,100	10,686,991
1878	3,192,143	11,093,990
1879	4,240,970	16,517,563
1880	3,722,012	18,836,430

From this it appears that Denver's personal property has not doubled since 1871 and is over \$500,000 less than it was in 1879. During the nine years since 1871, Denver's growth has been marvelous. Her magnificent buildings have been erected and her population with rare exceptions, as they were given in. The work done was purely clerical and comparatively no pains were taken to make the assessment accurate. The majority of the stock of a large railroad was held in Denver, yet none of it was assessed. This is culpable carelessness. No effort was made to have the owners of the \$6,500,000 on deposit in banks pay any taxes. There seemed to have been a premium put on cheating, perjury and fraud. If some remedy is not found, the assessment of the state next year will fall below \$50,000,000 and then the proceeds of our state tax will be greatly reduced. Already several county commissioners have determined to put down their assessment. Weld county would have reduced her assessment \$72,020 in the single item of cattle had she put them in at the same rate. Arapahoe did her cattle. One of our own commissioners advises that we put our assessment down from \$4,300,000 to \$3,000,000, so that we need not pay more than our proportion of the state tax. The same policy is likely to be pursued in other counties unless some action is taken. We will then have a race to see which can have the lowest assessment. Such a policy would be unfortunate. It will be much better to try and make Arapahoe honest rather than all the other counties dishonest. A high valuation will reduce the rate of tax and will encourage more capital to come into the state. This is the policy pursued in El Paso and several other counties and should prevail all over the state. We trust our representatives in the legislature will take some practical action immediately.

In our review of Denver's assessment we made no specific answer to the above charge that Arapahoe's assessment was fairer than ours. It is almost impossible to make an exact comparison in all parts of the returns, but we can draw attention to a few things which will determine the honesty and faithfulness of the two assessments. Arapahoe returns \$3,722,012 in personal property and El Paso \$1,779,075. Denver would hardly be willing to admit that her personal property is only twice ours. Arapahoe returns her cattle at \$76 per head and El Paso at \$126. If Arapahoe had returned the assessment of her cattle at the same rate as we did the assessment would have been \$459,754, instead of \$276,120. Had El Paso put her cattle in at the same rate as Denver it would have reduced the assessment from \$303,975 to \$182,518. On sheep Arapahoe's rate is \$182 per head and El Paso \$2. We have already alluded frequently to money and credits of which Arapahoe's return is \$25,000 less than ours. In carriages, household goods, etc., Arapahoe's return is \$1,099,915 and El Paso's \$300,330. Certainly this is not a fair proportion considering the many elegant mansions in Denver and the fact that her population is five times as great as ours. The entire assessment shows the wealth of El Paso county is \$543, per capita, and that Arapahoe's is \$487, per capita. These are stubborn facts which the Arapahoe county commissioners should have made themselves familiar with before they attacked the El Paso county assessment. Either the Arapahoe county commissioners must admit that their assessment is very unfair as compared with El Paso, or else that Arapahoe's cattle and sheep are poorer than ours, her money less, and her wealth per capita less. Either admission would be mortifying, but one must be

The attack on the Tribune by asking for the appointment of a printer to measure the work is wholly unjustifiable. It will only serve to support some indigent printer. When the bill is presented, it can easily be examined in a day by a competent person. The resolution seemed to be a piece of small spite.

The new republican senators that have been elected are young men with the exception of Conger. Hale is the youngest 44 years old, Platt is 47, Harrison about 50, Hawley 55, and Conger 62. Hale, Harrison and Conger are lawyers. Platt is a banker. Hawley began life as a lawyer, but for twenty years has been a journalist. The present leaders of the senate are all comparatively young men. Conkling is now 51 and entered the senate at 37. Blaine is 50. He was 39 when elected speaker and 46 when elected senator. Edmunds is 52. He took his seat in the senate when 38 years old. Bayard is 52 and was first elected senator when 41 years old. It is better to elect senators from 40 to 45 years of age because, they seldom exert a large influence for five years anyway. At 50 they are in their prime and occupy a position in the senate which gives them commanding influence.

Judge Belford has been of great help to the democrats in this state. Had he made a similar reply to Chittenden at the last session before the campaign, it might have lost us the state. We criticise Judge Belford because he assumes that the republican party in the east is more hostile to silver than the democratic party. This is not so. It is an eastern notion. Ex-Senator Barnum, of Connecticut, late chairman of the democratic national committee; Senator Bayard, late prominent candidate for democratic nomination to the presidency; Senators Kernan, of New York, Hampton and Butler, of South Carolina; Hill, of Georgia; Lamar, of Mississippi, all leading democrats, have opposed the silver legislation. The only reason Judge Belford made such a speech was to create a sensation. He could do it better by attacking the party that elected him and hence did so. The democratic party has been no more loyal to the silver interest than the republican party.

Roscoe Conkling is usually too prolific in expression to use cant phrases, but in his congratulatory dispatch to Platt he speaks of him as one who never apologized for being a stalwart. Mr. Conkling's idea of a stalwart is a man who always seeks or holds office, who thinks more of the machine than the principles the party represents, and who can be loyal and yetulked if defeated in a political convention.

General Grant is said to smoke a hundred cigars in two weeks. He gives away as many as he smokes. He has used the same brand of imported cigars for ten years. They cost \$250 a hundred. Col. Bob Ingersoll pays \$50 a box and uses from five to ten cigars a day. General Butler pays \$10 and sometimes \$20 for a box. Senator Matt Carpenter, who nearly killed himself by smoking, has been reduced to three cigars a day.

ARAPAHOE COUNTY ASSESSMENT

We published yesterday a letter on Arapahoe's assessment and complete the review in another letter to day. It ought to arouse great indignation. The board of county commissioners with a Tweed like air of "what are you going to do about it?" has already told El Paso that it is none of our business. With a smile child like and bland it refers the whole matter to the state board of equalization, though the commissioners know that for several years they have delayed sending in the returns some weeks after the law provides that the board can meet and act. Had the returns been sent in in season, all the commissioners could have done would have been to reduce the valuation of cattle throughout the state to \$76 per head and made such other reductions as to reduce the state valuation millions of dollars. No one now has the authority to take up this matter but the legislature. Already the county commissioners in different parts of the state are sending in requests to their representatives in the legislature to take some action regarding this fraudulent assessment. No action can probably be taken which will compel Denver to pay her just share of the state tax this year, but some action can be taken to prevent the repetition of such an assessment. A committee of investigation could find out the looseness of the assessment and suggest such remedies as may seem wise. For example the county assessor says that he took the number and value of cattle as given him, without any revision. He also took the real estate, and personal property with rare exceptions, as they were given in. The work done was purely clerical and comparatively no pains were taken to make the assessment accurate. The majority of the stock of a large railroad was held in Denver, yet none of it was assessed. This is culpable carelessness. No effort was made to have the owners of the \$6,500,000 on deposit in banks pay any taxes. There seemed to have been a premium put on cheating, perjury and fraud. If some remedy is not found, the assessment of the state next year will fall below \$50,000,000 and then the proceeds of our state tax will be greatly reduced. Already several county commissioners have determined to put down their assessment. Weld county would have reduced her assessment \$72,020 in the single item of cattle had she put them in at the same rate. Arapahoe did her cattle. One of our own commissioners advises that we put our assessment down from \$4,300,000 to \$3,000,000, so that we need not pay more than our proportion of the state tax. The same policy is likely to be pursued in other counties unless some action is taken. We will then have a race to see which can have the lowest assessment. Such a policy would be unfortunate. It will be much better to try and make Arapahoe honest rather than all the other counties dishonest. A high valuation will reduce the rate of tax and will encourage more capital to come into the state. This is the policy pursued in El Paso and several other counties and should prevail all over the state. We trust our representatives in the legislature will take some practical action immediately.

ARAPAHOE ASSESSMENT TO BE INVESTIGATED.

The senate yesterday voted to appoint a committee to investigate the Arapahoe assessment. This action is timely. The whole state is interested in the matter.

Instructions had already been sent by the commissioners of several counties to their representatives in the legislature and the resolution was promptly concurred in by the house. The investigation should be searching and thorough. We suggest some of the following points to be investigated:

First—Why is Arapahoe always several months late in making her returns so that the state board of equalization can take no action?

Second—What proportion of the market value is real estate assessed?

Third—Why is stock assessed so much lower in Arapahoe county than in any other part of the state?

Fourth—Why did not the assessor see that returns were made for railroad and other shares?

Fifth—Why did rich men not return money and credits?

Sixth—Why the assessor did not attempt to correct palpable errors in the returns for money and credits?

Seventh—Why the military poll tax was not assessed on more than a tenth of the registered vote of Arapahoe?

Eighth—What evidence is there that the assessor or the county commissioners attempted to make an honest assessment?

Ninth—Did they invite cattle men in Weld and Elbert Counties to have their cattle assessed in Arapahoe?

Tenth—Is it true

THE COLORADO SPRINGS GAZETTE

DAILY AND WEEKLY.

PUBLISHED BY THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING CO.

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All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business offices where they will be properly attended to; we cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements containing any statement of fact unless notice is thus given.

All subscriptions to the Weekly or Daily, are struck off at their expiration.

Mr. Harry Hes is the authorized collector and solicitor for the Gazette Publishing Company.

No claims are allowed against any employee of the Gazette to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the DAILY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than 12 M. on Saturday morning.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertisements from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

OFFICIAL DIRECTORY.

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Vice President—Wm. A. Wheeler, of New York.
President's PRIVATE SECRETARY—W. K. Rodgers.

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“ “ “ TREASURY—John Sherman, of Ohio.
“ “ “ WAR—W. W. Thompson, of Indiana.
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LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR—H. A. W. Tabor.

SECRETARY OF STATE—N. H. Meldrum.

STATE TREASURER—N. S. Cuver.

STATE AUDITOR—K. J. Stimson.

ATTORNEY GENERAL—C. W. Wright.

Supt. OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION—J. C. Shattuck.

JUDGE OF SUPERIOR COURT—Wm. E. Beck, Wilbur.

F. S. Stimson, H. Elbert.

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Frederick J. Elbert, W. H. Van Geison, George Trich,

H. M. Hale, Junius Berkley.

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CLERK OF THE DISTRICT COURT—Abe Roberts.

UNITED STATES ATTORNEY—W. S. Decker.

CLERK U. S. COURTS—Edward F. Bishop.

CLERK SUPREME COURT—Keyes Danforth.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL—P. P. Wilcox.

ASSAYER U. S. MINT—Herman Silver.

SURVEYOR GENERAL—Wm. L. Campbell.

EL PASO COUNTY.

COUNTY COMMISSIONERS—J. C. Woodbury, Matt

Frances, and C. R. Husted.

COUNTY CLERK AND RECORDER—E. J. Eaton.

COUNTY ATTORNEY—C. E. Stubbs.

COURT JUDGE—W. C. Colburn.

SHERIFF—W. A. Smith.

TREASURER—John Potter.

ASSessor—A. A. McGovney.

SCHOOL SUPERINTENDENT—J. P. Eas.

COUNTY PHYSICIAN—E. C. Kimball.

CORONER—George H. Stewart.

SURVEYOR—W. E. Stiles.

SHERIFF INSPECTOR—G. H. Stewart.

CITY OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

MAYOR—John Gurr.

ALDERMAN—FIRST WARD—R. C. Lyon, J. Hum-

psey.

SECOND WARD—M. Kennedy, J. D. Rogers.

THIRD WARD—L. E. Sherman, B. F. Crowell.

FOURTH WARD—John Lennox, D. W. Robbins.

CITY CLERK—A. McGovney.

CITY TREASURER—F. D. Moore.

POLICE MAGISTRATE—G. H. Stewart.

CITY ATTORNEY—I. L. Williams.

CITY PHYSICIAN—G. E. Edwards.

CITY MARSHAL—John Bell.

School Board—Matt France, (president), J. F. Hu-

phy, secretary; John Potter, (treasurer).

JUSTICES OF THE PEACE—G. H. Stewart, Ianthus

Beatley.

THE ORDERS:

Pike's Peak Lodge, No. 38, I. O. O. F., meets every Thursday evening at 7 o'clock, in Masonic hall.

Visiting brothers are cordially invited to be present.

W. R. Rovay, N. G. G.

EL PASO LODGE, No. 13, A. F. AND A. M.

Meets in Masonic Hall, northeast corner of Pike's Peak

avenue and Tejon street, on the second and fourth

Thursdays of each month. Visiting brethren are cordially

invited by W. M. STRICKLER, W. M. J. H. WOODRIDGE, Secy.

COLORADO SPRINGS ARCHAR CHAPTER,

A. F. AND A. M. meets in Masonic Hall, northeast

corner of Pike's Peak avenue and Tejon street, on the first

and third Wednesdays of each month.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

M. E. CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Preaching every Sabbath at 11 A. M., and 7:30 P. M.

Class Meetings after morning service. Sabbath

School at 9:30 P. M. Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 P. M., followed by school teachers meeting.

Rev. W. L. SLUTZ, Pastor.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Colorado Springs.

Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and eve-

ning at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

G. T. Le Bouvier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M., and at 7:00 o'clock

P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 P. M. Prayer meeting

Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.

W. A. HYDE, Pastor.

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afternoon prayers at 3 o'clock.

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Preaching every Sabbath morning, at 11 o'clock, and eve-

ning at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

G. T. Le Bouvier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M., and at 7:00 o'clock

P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 P. M. Prayer meeting

Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.

Rev. D. W. KIRKWOOD, Pastor.

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Services every Sunday morning, at 11 o'clock, and eve-

ning at 7:30 o'clock. Sunday School at 3 P. M.

G. T. Le Bouvier, Rector.

CUMBERLAND PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

Preaching at 11:00 o'clock, A. M., and at 7:00 o'clock

P. M. Sabbath School, at 9:30 P. M. Prayer meeting

Wednesday evening, at 7:00 o'clock.

Rev. D. W. KIRKWOOD, Pastor.

REV. D. W. ROBBINS, Pastor.

WEEKLY GAZETTE, SATURDAY, JANUARY 22, 1881.

From Tuesday's Daily.

CRYSTAL PARK IN CHICAGO.

A Purchaser There Wants to Know When the Dividends Will Begin.

A gentleman of this city, who has just returned from a visit to Chicago, informed us yesterday that he found the city flooded with wild cat mining stock, a good part of which comes from Colorado. He said that he heard the names of more mining companies in Chicago than he ever heard of here, and the most of these companies were entirely unknown to him. "However," said the gentleman, with a laugh, "I heard of one company that I know something about, and I imagine you have heard of it as well."

"What company was that?" asked the reporter.

"The Crystal Park company, of Colorado Springs," answered the gentleman.

"What did you hear about the company?"

"I heard that it owned a fine mining property near Colorado Springs and not far from the famous Pike's Peak. A friend of mine knowing that I had come from Colorado Springs took a journey all the way across the country to inquire about the Crystal Park stock. He said that he had purchased considerable stock for which he had paid \$700 and he wanted to know of me how the mill runs were showing up, and if I thought the company would pay dividends next summer. I told him that the mine was about as valuable as a dry well and that his stock was worth what the paper would bring a pound. He seemed rather disconcerted at this and said that he believed that all the mines in Colorado were swindles and all the miners swindlers. I explained to him the true condition of affairs, showed him that swindlers always took advantage of a real thing to impose an imitation upon the people and advised him never to invest in mines until he had thoroughly investigated them. He replied that it was a shame that honest men should be cheated out of their money, and that he didn't believe that there was any money in mining anyhow. Of course, it was an easy thing to show him his mistake in making such an assertion. I had only to point to the bullion returns for the last few years; and to name some of the great paying mines in Colorado which are known the world over. My friend finally admitted the truth of what I said, but I am pretty sure that he will never invest his capital in mines again."

"Do you think the people of Chicago are afraid of Colorado mining stocks?"

"A good many of them are, especially such as my friend who have sunk money in such stuff as Crystal Park stock, on the whole, however, I think the result will be good. More men with money will come to the state to investigate the mines and they will put their money into property that it will assist to develop instead of putting it into the pockets of mining sharps who use it to pay for advertising their worthless stock instead of developing a legitimate mine."

Complimenting the Commissioners.

The economy and judicious business management of the county commissioners of El Paso county have long been acknowledged by the people whom they represent. We are glad to see that their work is a subject of favorable comment abroad. The Leadville Chronicle of last Saturday says: "The county scrip of El Paso county is at par, or even at a premium. The board of county commissioners hold quarterly meetings, and at the last one, which was held on the 9th instant, bills to the amount of seven hundred dollars were allowed, embracing expenses for paupers and county patients, County Commissioners' fees, school Superintendent's salary, salary of sheep inspector and county physician, road commissioner and justice of the peace. If this had been in Lake county, the amount would have been seventeen thousand or twenty-seven thousand dollars, instead of seven hundred. And that accounts for our county paper ruling as low sometimes as fifty cents on the dollar."

Who is Lieutenant Governor?

The Denver Republican of yesterday says: "Governor Pitkin having notified Hon. H. A. W. Tabor that he had left the state, the latter on Saturday morning drove to the state house and signed a voucher for \$16, drawn in favor of the postoffice for box rent. The signature is, 'H. A. W. Tabor, Lieutenant Governor and acting Governor.' This voucher was protested by State Auditor Davis, and the case will be brought before the court as speedily as possible. Mr. Wolcott did not join the action."

Personal.

Mr. J. H. Drinkwater returned Sunday after a month's absence at his former home in Chicago. He will at once assume his duties as superintendent of the gas works.

Mayor Bacon in a recent letter to his friends in this city reports that the weather in Texas was the most disagreeable that he had ever experienced. He is now in New Orleans where it is much pleasanter.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has recently returned from a visit to Durango, started via the Santa Fe route yesterday for his home in Missouri. He expects to return in about two weeks and embark in business in Durango which he thinks is to be the southern metropolis.

DURANGO.

What is Said of the Town by One Who Has Been There.

Mr. J. H. Clinkscales, who has just returned from a visit to Durango, gives a very flattering account of its present prosperity and future prospects. He says that there is not the least doubt but that it is destined to be the largest city in southern Colorado. It is believed by the people there to be a fact, he says, that the Denver and Rio Grande company are throwing their capital and combining railroad interests in its future. A new hotel to cost about \$300,000 and to occupy a whole block is now in the course of erection.

Governor A. C. Hunt is taking an active interest in the favor of the city and is one of the gentlemen engaged in the building of the hotel. All of the buildings that are now being constructed are of a substantial nature which would seem to indicate that it is not to be a mushroom town or simply a railroad terminus, but a brisk active business center. Real estate is on the boom and all the more available and choice locations have been purchased by speculators who are holding the lots for the expected advance in prices which is sure to come in the spring. Mr. Clinkscales placed sufficient confidence in the future of the city to invest considerable money in real estate. Just at present the mode of transportation from the terminus of the track to Durango is inadequate to the demand and the journey is only accomplished with much inconvenience. It is almost impossible to transport freight at all, although it is going through now with more regularity than two months ago.

OUT WEST.

All the mills in Forks creek district have been stopped by ice.

Hay in Empire is selling at forty dollars per ton for highland and thirty for bottom.

The South Pueblo Banner says: "The Colorado Coal and Iron company have just completed a substantial brick building near the Union depot, which we learn will be used by them for their main office.

A gold retort weighing six pounds, the product of Ball's mine and mill, at Empire was shipped yesterday. The six pound lump, although rather clumsy for a breastpin or a pocket piece, was quite attractive to the eye.

Judge Hamilton, himself an extensive stock grower, reports the cattle in Forks creek district now in good midwinter condition, and except they are overtaken by a heavy fall of snow there need be no fears but that they will go safely through.

On Pine creek, north of the east fork of the Verde, in Arizona, a natural bridge has been discovered which is the largest in the United States. Its span is 450 feet, its width 600 feet and its composition coarse-grained sandstone. There are five natural bridges known in California.

Judging from the following in the Reporter Canon City had a boom last year: "We find by comparing notes with the 'oldest inhabitants' that the improvements in Canon City during the year 1880, has exceeded about twice the amount in value of any previous year. This is a good showing and evidences the fact that we are on the high road to prosperity."

The Irwin Pilot says: "Three or four mines now being worked in Elk basin are showing up better and better each day, proving conclusively that this basin is one of the richest mining localities in this district. Situated in this basin are the following mines: Micawber, Beeswax, Allegheny, Elk, and Lucinda, three of which are being worked vigorously. A large quantity of rich ore lies on the dumps of these mines awaiting the approach of spring to be shipped."

The winter session of the State School of Mines opened Wednesday, January 5. About thirty-five students are in attendance, thirty of whom are engaged daily in practical work in the laboratories, which are already so crowded that in some cases it has been necessary to assign two students to a desk. The classes in chemistry, geology, mineralogy and metallurgy are specially large. A great deal of enthusiasm is manifest in the weekly geological excursions and the regular visits to the smelting works.

Mine jumping has begun again in Leadville. The Democrat of last Sunday says: "The Monto Cristo mining claim, belonging to the Agassiz Consolidation, has been jumped. At least parties have built a fortification and commenced sinking a shaft. The company has, during the past year, expended some \$20,000 on a shaft, located on the line of the Monto Cristo and Wolcott claims, and addition, to make sure of complying with the law, expended one hundred dollars in sinking a separate shaft on the jumped claim. The object of the parties who have taken possession of the property and commenced work, it is difficult to surmise, unless it is a case of blackmail. Their action is certainly very reprehensible to all law-abiding citizens, and Manager Ford would be justified in blowing them off the claim with a box of giant powder. The person who will attempt to steal another man's property, who will furnish or encourage others in doing dirty work, such as the outrages on the Maid of Erin and Agassiz properties, is nothing more than a thief, and the sooner the camp is rid of them the better."

The Durango Record says: "A few days since in Grant county, New Mexico, the Southern Pacific railroad in sinking a well, at 315 feet deep, struck a stream of water which has been sufficient for all the needs of the railroad near there, and a well which was being sunk between Globe and San Carlos, Arizona, struck a stream of water at a depth of 42 feet. This last stream flows along underneath the ground in the direction of the San Carlos river, this having been shown by experiments of dropping floating substances in it. An attempt was made to test its depth and nature by pumping water from it, and five hundred gallons were thus pumped out without any result in diminishing the apparent quantity of water."

PETITIONING FOR AID.

The Merchants Want Protection From Eastern Roads.

A petition was yesterday being circulated for signatures asking El Paso county's representatives at Denver to use their utmost endeavors in favor of a state law to regulate railroads in their charges, especially on freight. The petition was signed by nearly all of the leading merchants. The principal cause of complaint on the part of the merchants is the excessive overcharges which they are compelled to pay almost daily. In conversation with one of our merchants who annually receives thousands of tons of freight, we learn that freight in many instances is billed for double its weight and the merchants are thereby compelled to pay unjust prices for its transportation. He says all that they ask is fair weight, for the freight tariff is high enough without paying for excessive weight. In order to have their overcharges satisfactorily adjusted the merchants are asked to forward their claims to eastern agents, and in nine cases out of ten they are returned without any allowances being made.

In their petition they ask for the appointment of a commissioner whose duty it shall be to investigate into all overcharges made by eastern trunk lines. The merchants heretofore mentioned gave Colorado roads, especially the Denver and Rio Grande the credit of satisfactorily adjusting all claims for over charges that came within their jurisdiction. The fault seems to lie principally with the eastern trunk lines, and the merchants are anxious to have the difficulty remedied in some satisfactory manner.

Chippewa Consolidated.

One of the recent consolidations in Leadville is that which is called the Chippewa Consolidated Mining Co. Mt. J. L. Loomis, of this city and Mr. G. F. Holmes also of Colorado Springs are largely interested in the consolidation. The company was incorporated January 1, 1881, with a capital stock of \$2,500,000, divided into 250,000 of \$10 each. Of this amount 125,000 shares are set apart for a working capital. There are six claims, located immediately south of the Breeze Iron mine, to wit: Little Chippewa, Wade Hampton, Comstock, Homestake, Last Chance and Silver Spray. The directors of the company are J. Whitaker Wright, of Philadelphia, Charles L. Wright, of New York, C. L. Hall, I. A. Rosecrans, C. C. Kellogg, J. Q. Savage, Jacob Schloss, Wm. McCafferty, and J. L. Loomis, all of Leadville. The officers are: President, J. Whitaker Wright; vice president, L. A. Rosecrans; secretary, C. C. Kellogg; treasurer, Jacob Schloss; general manager, J. L. Loomis.

There is considerable development on all the claims and all are in low grade mineral. It is now proposed to sink one deep shaft upon the property.

Coal in La Plata County.

J. E. Clayton says, in the Southwest: "The coal field occupies a large portion of the southern half of La Plata county. The thickness of the entire bed between the floor and the roof is over fifty feet, measured at right angles with the dip of the bed, and contains about forty feet thick of good coal, free from shale. The quality of the coal has been tested in a crude way by coking it in pits and heaps, and by use in blacksmith shops, stoves and open fire places, in all of which it gives good satisfaction.

It is strongly bituminous, cinders well, and forms masses of coke in an open fire. It is exceedingly rich in gaseous products, takes fire readily and burns freely, leaving a brownish gray ash. The percentage of ash, fixed carbon and volatile matter I am unable to give, having never made or seen an analysis of coal. The quantity of coal in this great bed is practically inexhaustible. We know it extends over sixty miles in length from east to west and dips south under the San Juan basin into New Mexico."

Personal.

W. H. and Mrs. Dunn returned from the east Sunday afternoon, where they have been visiting friends for the past three months. They will make Colorado Springs their future home.

Mrs. W. F. Pitts, wife of Mr. W. F. Pitts, of the auditor's office of the Denver & Rio Grande, arrived in the city yesterday from Omaha, and will make Colorado Springs their future home.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday contains the following personal: "Mr. J. R. DeRemer, well known to many of our people, is lying at Canon City, dangerously ill with typhoid fever."

The Colorado Journal Publishing company have elected the following officers for the year 1881: President, Adolph Schinner; secretary, Paul Brandt; treasurer, J. C. Kuner; business manager, W. Witteborg; directors, Philipp Zang, J. C. Kuner and Adolph Schinner.

The Denver News says: "Mr. C. F. Strong, a prominent herder in Plateau Canon, said to a reporter Saturday in answer to an inquiry as to the condition of stock the cattle that are being fed are doing first rate, those that are not being fed are dying." Mr. Strong states that during the past week Mr. Phillip Gray has lost fourteen head, Mr. William Huguenet, Mr. Brock from fifteen to twenty, and the herders further out on the plains are meeting with more extensive losses."

CAPTURED AT LAST.

The Man Who Robbed a Ranchman in Dead Man's Canon.

Our readers will remember the exploits of Doc. Mills, who with a companion named Johnson escaped from the penitentiary at Canon City last summer and who was captured by a Turkey Creek ranchman and afterwards captured him in Dead Man's Canon and rode off triumphantly on his white horse. Afterwards the horses of Mr. Jake Becker were stolen and Doc. Mills and Johnson were supposed to be the thieves. Last week Mills was recognized in Chicago and was at once arrested and last Sunday was lodged in his old quarters in the Canon City penitentiary. A few months after the escape Johnson was captured in Cheyenne and was returned to prison.

Mills was originally arrested for stealing some dental instruments in Denver and last March was taken to the penitentiary. The method of his escape which was made in June last was ingenious and was as follows: He had gained the confidence of the keepers by his conduct and general good behavior, and hence his actions were less closely watched than those of some of his hapless companions. On one occasion there was some work to be done in the carpenter shop of the penitentiary and Mills and prison comrade named Johnson were detailed to execute it. This work lasted for some days and the amateur carpenters resolved to free themselves by one stroke.

In the shop necessity was found for a pot of black paint, which they carefully hid away. Then they arranged a scaling ladder, which they also stowed into a corner out of sight. When, after some days had elapsed, the plotters consummated the scheme by making good their escape.

It was noon. The signal bell had been tapped for dinner. When all were busied at table, and the guard was necessarily small, the scaling ladder was brought into requisition, but not until the white stripes on the uniforms had been painted black. Once astride the high wall the fugitives acted boldly and were successful again. They had not gone far when they met or overtook a country man driving leisurely along. They asked leave to ride with him. He consented. They mounted into the wagon and when an opportunity offered pushed the old fellow over, stuffed a handkerchief into his mouth, and bound him hand and foot. They then drove furiously away, and by a circuitous route managed to get beyond the reach of all pursuit.

Dr. A. M. Stevenson is a graduate of the medical school of the old university of Pennsylvania, and though he has followed journalism for many years, he has not forgotten his knowledge of anatomy.

It is seldom that an office presents a neater or more inviting appearance than does that of the Denver & Rio Grande Railway Express Company's office in the Bennett building. The furniture, desks, railing, etc., are made of Colorado pine and finished in oil, and take it throughout it is the neatest office of the kind in the city.

The Courier says that at a late fire in Georgetown Hope hose company turned on water before the coupling was broken at the reel, and before it could be done, the water in the hose had frozen solid, which is the smartest case of freezing on record.

Referring to the snow-slide that killed Knox Pinckard and one Lucy Jones, half a mile above Brownsville, last week, the Miner says that James Perchard had left the cabin but a few moments before the slide. William Pinckard, who was also in the cabin, was rescued after four hours' hard work.

LETTER LIST.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado, for the week ending Wednesday, January 19, 1881:

Avery, Dr. Lowery, James
Cameron, Mr. Marshall, Mrs. Susan
Chandler, Annie Mattis, Miss Susie
Cox, Lafayette, Pickens, H. O.
Davis, Mrs. Orley Wilson, David
Donavan, Dennis

To obtain any of these letters the applicant must call for "advised letters" and give the date of this list. If not called for within thirty (30) days they will be sent to the dead letter office.

E. I. PRICE, P. M.

From Thursday's Daily.

The streets presented an animated appearance yesterday, being crowded with wagons and carriages.

Among the marriage notices in the Gazette this morning will be found that of Mr. W. H. Goshen and Miss Carrie L. Wilcox. The bride and groom extend their thanks to those who remembered them with their presence and also for the many handsome and useful presents they received. May they live a happy and prosperous life.

A fire occurred at Manitou yesterday in the second story of Dr. Davis' drug store, but owing to the prompt manner in which the new hose company, the W. A. Bell, turned out but slight damage was sustained. This is the first time that the Manitou firemen have been called upon to render their services and the promptness with which they responded is deserving of commendation.

FOUND DEAD IN THE FOUNTAIN.

A Lady School Teacher of El Paso Commits Suicide.

Commissioner J. C. Woodbury, of El Paso, telegraphed last Tuesday to Coroner Stewart that the lady, who has been teaching in that district, had committed suicide the day before, and that it would be well for the coroner to make an official examination and report in the case. Coroner Stewart decided that there was no necessity of holding an inquest, and therefore did not visit the scene of the suicide. The particulars of the case so far as we have been able to gather them, are as follows: Mrs. R. A. Fuller is the name of the teacher who committed the rash act. She was the wife of a Congregational clergyman, who died of consumption last spring, leaving his widow with one child, a little girl about four years of age.

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It is

From Thursday's Daily.

BY THE LIGHT OF THE STARS.

Nine Vagrant Cows are Captured and Im-
pounded.

The officers made a raid on the cows last night and after a prolonged and bitter engagement captured nine and put them in the pound. This feat so elated one of the officers who assisted in the engagement that he wrote a poem on the subject and brought it to the office for publication. He said that he expected to get some money before long from the sale of some of the cattle impounded and then he would call and pay us our usual price per line for printing contributed poetry. We declined the poem and would have placed it gently in the waste paper basket had not the officer whose name out of respect for the feelings of his friends we decline to tell, given us an order on the town council for half his months salary. Moved by this argument we accepted the poem which is as follow:

THE COWS—EVENING.

"What sound is that?" The watchman said.
As he patrolled the street last night,
"It is enough to wake the dead,
The whole town must be in a fight."
Up through th' alley 'tis the watchman sped,
He there beheld an awful sight,
A bridle cow had stuck her head
Into a garbage barrel tight.
That bridle cow the concert led,
For she was bellowing with affright,
And round her, more cows, white and red,
Roared in chorus with all their might.
Out of each window poked a head,
As all the neighbors, left and right,
Swore they'd fill those cows with lead
If they weren't taken out of sight.

The marshal to his men did say,
"Let's gather in this blank, blank stock!"
So off they started, blythe and gay,
In skirmish line around the block.

They rounded up steers, cows and calves,
The stars upon them softly shine
And as they nothing did by halves,
They quickly got the drop on nine.
Here endeth the first lesson.

Cold Weather in Ruby Camp.

RUBY CAMP, January 13.—We at last have our mail come direct from Gunnison, via Ohio creek. I get the GAZETTE the evening of the second day after publication.

We are having, to-day, the heaviest snow storm of the winter. A foot or more of unusually solid and heavy snow has fallen up to this time, 1:30 p. m., and no sign of the end. A strong west wind has been blowing since last evening. Temperature 20. The weather thus far this month has been unprecedently cold and rough. Can it be owing to the new head of the weather department?

E. C.

The following item from the Examiner published at Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island, will be of interest to some of our readers who are personally acquainted with Prof. Fletcher. "Scarcely a more inconvenient time could have been fixed for a lecture than 'New Year's Eve,' but if Mr. Fletcher's first lecture delivered on that evening, was not listened to by an audience large in numbers, it was heard by one which thoroughly appreciated the interesting information and the lively wit it contained. Mr. Fletcher described the country and the people of Colorado as one who has observed with keenness and accuracy, and who has good powers of description, only can do; and he well deserved the hum of applause with which he was cheered as he proceeded and the unanimous vote of thanks, moved by Rev. S. G. Lawson and seconded by Rev. D. Fitzgerald, which he received when he concluded. Next to our own great undeveloped country there is no country we have so particular an interest in, or should try to know more about, as the great partially developed country south of us. We trust that Mr. Fletcher's next lecture will draw a bumper house."

OUT WEST.

Little Josie, a Las Vegas dance house girl, attempted death on the 16th by poison. Failed.

Nelson Hallock, one of the Lake county commissioners, says that the county is \$400,000 in debt.

Mrs. M. C. Conklin, widow of the assassinated editor of the Socorro Sun, has assumed the editorship of that journal.

A military company was organized in Socorro last week, under the laws of the territory, with 75 members. E. W. Eaton is captain.

The people in Las Animas were delighted on the 8th by a view of two beautiful sun dogs and a bright parhelion, but were not so happy the next day with the weather at 18 degrees below zero.

A. Guthebe, Fred Rose and William Baker robbed a woman commonly known by the euphonious title of the "One-Eyed Mexican Woman," but whose name is Rosine Barilla, of a \$40 set of jewelry on the 15th in Pueblo, and in half an hour afterward was in the bastile.

Cold weather has been a great hindrance to the completion of the great smelters of Mathes & Geist, at Pueblo. About four weeks of pleasant weather will see the new works about completed, and by the first of March it is confidently expected that everything will be in running order.

The Pueblo police are driving the bun-ko steerers from town.

The weather yesterday was perfectly delightful, and was thoroughly enjoyed by everybody.

The Rio Grande and San Juan Herald says: "The coke ovens at El Moro present a grand sight at night with their scores of glowing doors stretching along the base of the mountain for several hundred yards, reminding one of the fiery furnaces at Pittsburg."

From Friday's Daily.

A good boy can secure a permanent situation in the counting room of this office by applying early.

The W. S. Jackson Hose Company No. 2 contemplate giving their annual ball on the evening of February 21st.

Mr. G. S. Barnes has on exhibition in his store window one of the handsomest open fireplaces to be seen in the state.

The Leadville Chronicle gravely says: "Colorado Springs has a Chinese interpreter at its postoffice. Leadville hasn't."

The college boys will give an entertainment in Court House Hall in about a fortnight, for the benefit of their literary society.

Architect Willard is to furnish plans and specifications for a \$250,000 hotel, to be built by a stock company at Santa Fe, New Mexico.

The Sullivan company left on the owl train this morning for Greeley, where they appear to-night and to-morrow night. Next week they will appear every night at Leischenring's new theatre in Denver.

We were yesterday show a large bald-headed eagle which had been caught in a steel trap in Bear Creek Canon. It measured 78 feet from tip to tip of its wings.

Experiments are to be made with the fire bell at about noon of each day, for several days, in order to determine whether the scaffolding should be raised or not. No thorough test has as yet been made.

The new 10-inch pipe for the water mains is now arriving in the city at the rate of two car loads per day. Mr. Ike Bacon, who has the contract of transporting it to the trenches, is delivering it as fast as it comes in.

Our readers will remember that Willis Sweet, late editor of the Colorado Springs Mountaineer, after he sold out went to Gothic and started the Elk Mountain Bonanza. We learned yesterday that the Bonanza had changed hands, having been purchased by Messrs. Choate & Fuller.

We find the following item of local interest in the Leadville Chronicle of the 19th inst: "On Friday evening of the last term of the Chaffee county district court the members of the bar gave to District Judge J. C. Helm, at the Grand Park Hotel, Buena Vista, a collation, at which resolutions passed by the bar at a meeting held by them the same evening, expressing their esteem and regard for the Judge, were presented by Judge Fitnam, of Salida. Judge Helm made a short and very appropriate reply."

We find the following cheering item to those who own Little Pittsburg stock in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The work of sinking No. 6, Little Pittsburg shaft, is making good progress. The shaft has been sunk about sixteen feet during the past eight or ten days. The mine continues producing the same as heretofore, about thirty tons per day. The old dumps in the rear of No 1 shaft house, are being sorted over, contributing something to the ore shipments from the mine. The ore faces in the north end of the New Discovery, and also in the Little Pittsburg, are improving some, and extend new hopes that the mine will become productive."

About eight o'clock yesterday morning an alarm of fire was sounded upon the new fire bell. Many thought that the alarm was a false one, but the cries of fire which emanated from the mouths of the few pedestrians who were upon the street at that early hour of the morning convinced them that it was not. It was afterwards ascertained that the fire was in the Mountaineer office, on Pike's Peak avenue, and the hook and ladder company and both hose companies were soon upon the ground, but their services were not needed as the fire had been extinguished.

MIRROR OF IRISHLAND.

The entertainment given by the Sullivans in Court House Hall last night was fully equal to if not better than that given on the preceding evening. The house although not crowded was comfortably filled and the audience showed their appreciation of the performance by frequent encores. Dan Morris Sullivan and his saucy little wife Josie seemed to throw more vigor into their acting than they did on the first night and the sketches presented by them were better adapted to their style. As for George Moore and Mrs. Kitte Moore they both acted their best and the frequent applause which they received plainly indicated that they had won favor with the audience. To the credit of the members of the company we will say that they did not shorten their performance in the least from the fact of its being their last appearance in the city.

The climate of Guaymas is described by a railroad engineer, "In winter it's summer, and in summer it's hell." People from there, it is said, go to Yuma in Arizona to get cool.

The new city directory of Denver will soon be issued. It contains over 17,000 names, or 6,000 more than last year.

OUT WEST.

The Governor's Guard may possibly attend the inauguration of General Garfield.

Diamond drills and reduction works are more frequently seen now in the mining camps of New Mexico.

The Gunnison News says: "The inhabitants of Gunnison may be interested to learn that last week, some people (many miles away) celebrated a week of prayer."

The Denver Architectural Terra Cotta company has elected the following officers for the ensuing year: President, John W. Knox; secretary, C. H. McLaughlin; treasurer, John L. Dailey; board of directors, Messrs. W. Goodrich, H. A. Garvey, H. D. Perkey and W. M. Dailey.

At Engle, the station half way between San Marcial and Rincon, the artesian well being sunk by the Santa Fe road is down 360 feet. During the progress of the work salt water was struck, and going deeper alkali water was met with. The boring is going on and will continue until fresh water is obtained.

The Robinson Tribune makes the following sensible suggestion: "Although miners' usage allows that a location made holds a claim, the law on the subject does not so regard it. The law in reference to this matter should be so made that while a miner is at work on his location the claim should be held for him inviolable."

The Denver Tribune of yesterday says: "The walking match between the pacing horse Hawk, owned by James McKee, and the female pedestrian Miss Lawrence, is at last to come off. Arrangements are being made to secure the open lot near the postoffice. Weather permitting the race will commence at 12:30 Sunday night, and continue six days, go as you please, to rule."

The Leadville Democrat says that the Glass-Pendery mine on Carbonate hill has suspended its shipments of lime and is now devoting its entire strength to the mining of mineral and prospecting. The ore bins at the mine are all filled with excellent ore and a great deal of rich ore and some first-class iron has been shipped to the smelters. The ore from the Glass-Pendery mine runs from 60 to 150 ounces to the ton, and the first-class of which no settlements have been had so far this month, runs still higher. Some of this contains as much as 400 ounces of silver to the ton.

We find the following account of a dreadful accident in the Leadville Democrat of yesterday: "The London mine, on Mosquito pass near Alma, was the scene of a terrible accident, a few days ago. Alexander McMillen and George T. Mudd were working in the tunnel at the time, and had prepared two blasts and placed them in position. One of them was in the side wall, and the other on the floor of the tunnel. They lighted the fuse, and retired to a place of safety. The blast on the side exploded with such terrific force that the boys supposed both caps had gone off at once, and went back to the scene to see the result, and noticed that the floor had not been disturbed. While they were examining it the powder burst from its fastenings, and shooting upwards, struck Alexander McMillen in the face and on the breast, causing the loss of both his eyes and otherwise inflicting terrible wounds on the face, neck and breast. His companion escaped with a few slight bruises, and overcome with horror, he picked McMillen up and carried him to the cabin at the entrance to the tunnel, and summoned aid. The bruised and senseless man was carried to Alma, and he is now at the Southern hotel. His chances for recovery are very doubtful."

A correspondent of the Del Norte Prospector writes to that paper from Montezuma Valley as follows: "This is considered by everyone the finest section of country in Colorado. The snow has been about three inches deep accompanied with little or no wind, and soon disappears by the heat of the sun. A few nights ice has frozen upon water standing out of doors in buckets, three-eighths of an inch in thickness. The landscape of the valley and surrounding scenery are fine, but in Colorado these terms are almost meaningless, being so common, still I have seen none, that to me seemed to surpass even equal them, although in this connection we cannot help thinking of the home of the Prospector, that we so much admire. We have been seeking a locality for a home in Colorado where the climate would be suitable for the production and culture of most of the fruits of the northern states, and we are sure that this valley is the place we have been seeking."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "The Colorado Prince stamp mill has again suspended operations. Mr. DeGnon, one of the lessees, being arrested yesterday while in the city on a warrant issued by Judge Curley, charging him with polluting the water in the reservoir of the Leadville Water company, by allowing its tailings to flow down the gulch into the reservoir. The Democrat has on several occasions expressed its opinion on this controversy, and a repetition of the same would be uncalled for."

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PROGRESS OF THE OPERA HOUSE.

Description of the Masonic Hall.

Work on the opera house is being pushed along quite rapidly just at present and parts of it are about ready for the plaster.

Through the courtesy of Mr. Ash Welch we were yesterday shown through the third floor, in which is situated the Masonic hall and lodge room.

The hall or ball room is 30x55 feet with a 14 foot ceiling, and is a little larger than the Court House Hall. The floor is of Georgia pine, oiled and waxed, making it one of the best floors for dancing in the city. In the rear of the hall, and on each side of the entrance, are the ladies and gentlemen's waiting rooms, which are 12x14 feet in size. The hall will be lighted by three handsome chandeliers and will be painted in handsome and artistic colors. It is the intention of the Masons to let this hall for parties, socials and festivals, and it will also be used for Commandery drills. The Lodge room runs parallel with the hall and is situated on the south side of the building and is 55 feet in length by 21 in width. Its finish will be appropriate to the order. The ante rooms are situated in the rear of the Lodge room. With the exception of a small hallway the entire third story of the building is devoted to the hall and Lodge rooms.

Personal.

Mr. J. F. Humphrey is expected to arrive in the city to day from Bellefontaine, Ohio.

Messrs. F. W. Taylor and Frank Parish went south on the morning express yesterday.

Sheriff W. A. Smith, accompanied by his family, started yesterday for eastern Kansas on a visit of several weeks.

Mr. J. B. Murphy, the attorney, returned on the owl train yesterday morning after an absence of several weeks at his home in Iowa.

Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Page, of Chicago, arrived in the city yesterday afternoon. They came to visit their daughter, Mrs. G. W. Turney.

Mr. William Amist, formerly connected with the Western Union telegraph office in this city, left yesterday for Lake City to take charge of the telegraph office at that point.

Mr. Herman F. Dow started yesterday, via the Santa Fe route, for Olath, Kansas, where he will spend a few weeks visiting friends. He will also visit Chicago during his absence.

The committee appointed by the senate and house to investigate the several state institutions, consisting of Senators John A. Gale of Conejos, and F. W. Peck of San Juan, and Representatives A. Berg of Park county, A. J. Lumry of Weld county, and Henry Lee of Jefferson county, passed through the city yesterday morning on their way to Canon City to inspect the penitentiary. On their return they will stop here and investigate into the condition of the deaf mute institute.

CONFIRMING THE REPORT.

Striking Oil in the Grand Canon Coal Mine.

The Pueblo Chieftain of yesterday has the following confirmation of the coal oil strike, which was referred to by the GAZETTE: "There is now no further doubt that there is oil in abundance in the Arkansas Valley. Occular demonstration is the best proof in the world, and that has been furnished. Mr. Briggs, who travels for the large wholesale house of Kendall & Fisher, of St. Joseph, Missouri, came down from Rockvale yesterday, near which place the well is located, and that only about a mile from the end of the Santa Fe track, on the Coal Creek extension of that road. From this gentleman the reporter has positive information that two barrels of crude oil was taken from the well yesterday. The well is not running but the oil was pumped out, and it is genuine crude petroleum, and a first-class article. Considerable excitement prevails in the vicinity, and land has taken a rise of about five hundred per cent. in value in that neighborhood. Many people visited the well yesterday, which as stated in yesterday's issue of the Chieftain is located in what is known as the Grand Canon coal mine, to satisfy themselves that the find is genuine, and all expressed much satisfaction upon seeing the oil pumped from the well. Mr. Canfield is of the opinion that the oil will force itself to the surface after boring a little deeper. Many people who came down on yesterday afternoon's train carried small tin cans and bottles filled with the crude oil taken from the well. This will give another boom to Pueblo and southern Colorado, if the well lasts, for the simple reason that if one well is successfully located, many others will be."

Gymnasium Committees.

The following committees have been appointed by the several fire companies to consider the gymnasium project:—

Hook and Ladder company.—Messrs. O'Keeffe, Platt and Smith.

Matt France, No. 1.—Messrs. O'Brien, Whitney and Waters.

Jackson No. 2.—Messrs. Pitts, Hoagland, Howbert, Wagner and Aux.

The committee will hold a meeting Saturday night to discuss the question in all its bearings.

CITY LOTS!

For sale in all parts of town. Also, cheap lots in

Parrish's Addition.

GARDEN TRACTS AND RANCHES!

Cottages for Rent or Sale

in all parts of town. Apply to

M. L. DE COURSEY,
REAL ESTATE AGT.

Office next door South of El Paso
County Bank.

10 x 14 ft.

Annual Meteorological Report.

Below we publish Sergeant O'Keeffe's annual report of the U. S. signal station on Pike's Peak for the year ending December 31, 1880:

Highest barometer during the year 30.380 inches.

Lowest barometer 29.213 inches.

Highest temperature 58°.

Lowest temperature 36°.

Mean barometer 29.928 inches.

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MINES ON FRYER HILL.

Present Condition of some of Leadville's Bonanza.

The Leadville Herald of yesterday has the following concerning the mines on Fryer Hill: "Although the mines of Fryer Hill are not producing such large quantities of ore at one time, there is still a large amount of shipments being made and on the east side especially the properties have of late greatly improved, and now have greater ore reserves than at any previous time. The mines on the west side are the only ones that have shown a falling off."

"There has been great improvements in the Little Chief mine lately. When Mr. T. S. Wood, the present manager, first took charge of the property, there were but a few stringers of ore. These have been followed, and in several cases have opened out into good ore bodies. For the last twenty days the ore shipments have been from twenty-five to thirty tons a day. The first-class ore averages two hundred ounces silver to the ton, the second class from fifty to sixty ounces, and the lead amounts to ten to forty-five per cent. There are now in the ore bins at the mine fully one hundred and fifty tons of ore, some delay in hauling having occurred on account of the storm."

"The ore shipments from the Chrysotile have fallen to a small figure. Yesterday but six tons were shipped, and the day previous but seventeen tons. Up to that time in the present month the shipments aggregate 166 tons, or a total up to the present time of 189 tons. This is rather a bad comparison with last month, when the daily shipments ran from sixty to seventy tons. At the ore house also it was noticed no ore was on hand."

"The Little Pittsburg company has been enabled to again resume work on the New Discovery and both that and the Little Pittsburg claims are being worked. The number six shaft on the Pittsburg is being sunk."

"Mr. Van Wagener, general manager of the Amie, returned yesterday from Denver. The mine is being worked steadily and is doing much better. No definite figures can be given to-day, but assurances are made by the managers, and many others who have recently visited the mine, that it is looking better at the present time than for many months."

"The water has been taken out from the shaft on the Buckeye, which joins the north end of the Little Chief, and drifting has been begun. The drift is running in a very good grade of iron and the prospects seem good."

"The ore shipments from the Dunkin bid fair this month to exceed that of any previous month, and amounts to from fifteen to twenty tons daily. The grade is not quite equal to that of last month, but this is owing to the fact that a number of different ore faces are being worked, some of which are not up in grade to the main ore deposit which was principally worked last month. The Dunkin seems to be being worked economically and honestly for the best interests of the stockholders."

"Some wonderfully rich chloride ore is being taken from the south shaft of the Matchless. No work is being done on the other shaft."

"The new shaft being sunk on the Robert E. Lee, near the office, is now to a depth of sixty-eight feet. It is excellently timbered and one of the finest shafts about Leadville. The mine is shipping forty tons of ore per day."

"On the Little Silver, the machinery is working first class, and although a large amount of water has to be constantly pumped there is no difficulty in controlling it. The sinking is still continued and the bottom of the shaft is in a kind of decomposed red iron. It shows a large contact of mineral, but the main ore body is yet believed to be below."

The Leadville Democrat of yesterday says: "A telegram received from New York yesterday morning, states that Mr. J. M. Sigafus, one of the principal owners of the Lee, and a resident of Colorado Springs, has been appointed general manager of the property. The Lee mine continues shipping about forty tons of ore per day. The mine is looking well, and prospect work discloses new and rich ore bodies to the north and east of the old workings. The face of the east drift, driven from the head of the new north drift, shows a mineral vein of four feet in thickness, from which assays of sixteen hundred ounces have been obtained. The new shaft is down sixty-eight feet, and will be a model when completed. The shaft is lined with matched sawn timbers and divided into two compartments. As soon as it gets a little deeper, the small steam hoister, formerly on No. 4 shaft, will be pressed into service."

Mr. Charles Walker has recently been somewhat so to speak, as it were, under the weather. The worthy alderman called in the assistance of an able physician who advised him to maintain perfect quiet and remain in the house and strictly abstain from violent exercise. Alderman Walker swore that he would abide by the commands of his physician. But alas! he came down town and some one challenged him to play a game of ten pins. He hesitated and was lost. The doctor passing by the place where ten pins are wont to be played, observing that the air was suspiciously blue, dropped in and there he behold Alderman Walker in his shirt sleeves hurling a fifty-pound ball down the ten pin alley and making remarks in seven different languages. This was the alderman's idea of perfect quiet."

SCHOOL OF MINES.

Sketch of Its Organization, Together with Other Facts.

President Albert C. Hale, of the State School of Mines, Golden, was recently in the city and paid a visit to the Deaf-Mute institute. Both of these important state institutions will appeal to the legislature for needed appropriations during the present session. We have received a circular from the School of Mines, which contains much valuable information, among other things, the curriculum, the names of the faculty and a brief history of the organization of the institution. From this sketch we take the following: "The State School of Mines of Colorado was established by act of the legislative assembly, approved February 9th, 1874. The legislature at its last session recognizing that the highest interests of the state were best subserved by enabling the School of Mines to occupy a position and accomplish a work worthy of its object and aims, wisely granted a decided increase to the regular appropriation for the institution, thus putting it into the power of the board of trustees to re-organize and equip the school on a basis which would insure a competent preparation of its students to fill any department of practical work in mining and metallurgy."

"In harmony with this action the board of trustees have erected a new and commodious building in Golden, within three minutes' walk of the centre of business, in a convenient location, and have supplied it with every facility requisite for the most successful prosecution of work in the various departments of study. The faculty has been re-organized and greatly increased."

"Large additions have been made to the library and chemical apparatus and the assay and chemical laboratories have been fitted up according to the most approved plans, on a scale sufficient to meet the present increased demands made upon the institution."

The second term of the year opened January 4th and will close March 22d, while the third term will begin March 29th and end June 7th. The charges are twenty dollars (\$20.00) per term for the whole course of study, or the same for only a special course in assaying. As tuition is free the fee is simply to defray the cost of chemicals, apparatus, fuel, etc. Students can obtain board and suitable accommodations in Golden at a cost averaging from six to seven dollars per week."

Another New Invention.

Not having heard from Prof. Troxter for a long time, we deemed it our duty to look him up and find what was new or wonderful in the scientific world—this we accomplished after considerable labor, for the Prof. it seems, had determined to shut himself out from the busy world and perfect his latest invention, which he calls "The Magnetic Mosquito Net." It consists of a copper wire net made to fit closely over a bed, arranged some three feet above the person sleeping—to this net is attached a galvanic battery or a electro dynamo machine of a 100 power. When all is arranged according to the instructions which go with each machine, the sleeper is entirely screened. After the mosquitos have alighted on the net in large numbers all that is necessary to be is to awake, touch the small knob at the head of the bed, when instantly a current of electricity is transmitted through the entire net, and of such power that every mosquito is instantly killed. The Prof. says he has been operating it for the past three months, and that not in a single instance has it failed. He is now perfecting the minor details by which a whole city can be operated from a central station, like the telephone company, thus bringing its use to each individual at a less price.

The professor kindly allowed us to look over his patent claims, which are nearly ready to go to the patent office. In order to give our readers a knowledge of how deep he has gone into the subject, we give them entire.

"What I claim and desire to secure by letters patent are:

"Claim 1st. I claim the combination of the copper wire net with a magnetic battery in connection with a bed in the manner described and set forth."

"Claim 2nd. I claim the combination of the magnetic wire net in combination with the mosquitos in the manner set forth and described."

"Claim 3d. I claim the destruction of mosquitos by electricity in the manner set forth and described."

"Claim 4th. I claim the wire net, batteries, bed, mosquitos, when all are combined in the manner set forth and described."

We think the professor has covered the whole ground, and that there will not be much litigation from infringing a patent so closely protected.

The Santa Fe New Mexican says: "At least half a dozen business houses will be erected in Santa Fe during the next few months, and there is a probability that a great many more will be put up. The city needs more buildings and fine opportunity for good investments of capital is offered to moneyed men who will put them up. The accommodations of the city in the way of house room are not sufficient now to meet the wants of the public and next summer the difficulty will be still greater if some steps are not taken. Some good business men have thought of this, and have made arrangements for the erection of commodious buildings, and so the city goes ahead steadily."

Leadville's Ore Output.

For the week ending January 8, the output has diminished somewhat over the previous week. As approximated by the Circular it is as follows:

Mines.	Tons.	Mines.	Tons.
Scoppe.	5	Carbone Hill.	5
Florence.	8	Hennette.	5
Little Johnnie.	10	Evening Star.	25
Colorado Prince.	10	Dunkin.	15
Little Pittsburg.	17	Robert E. Lee.	3
Chrysotile.	25	Silver Wave.	30
Little Chief.	15	Little Giant.	5
Iron Mine.	150	Crescent and Emma.	10
Silver Cord.	25	Highland Chief.	15
Catalpa.	15	Comstock.	3
Fryer Hill.	10	Matchless.	10
Amie.	0	Hibernia.	10
Ore La Plata.	35	Climax.	12
Glass Pendery.	12	Great Hopes.	10
Morning Star.	0	Dyer.	6
Little Ella.	12	Denver City.	12
Argentine.	15	Others, say, alto'er.	30
Virginia.	5		
Half Way House.	12	Total tons.	587

The Circular, in commenting upon the reduction, says that the decline in the output is due to the pending conflict between the mines and smelters on the rates of smelting. Some of the leading smelting establishments, probably with the view of diminishing the number of furnaces, put their rates down some weeks ago. Now they put them up again, and the mines retaliated by stopping shipments.

The Cline trial is said by the Gunnison News to have cost that county \$2,000.

Business Locals.

• • • Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

Pre-emption and homestead applications and final proof papers can be made at County Clerk's office, El Paso county.

II 8 tf.

OH, WHAT A COUGH!

Will you heed the warning—the signal perhaps of the sure approach of that more terrible disease, Consumption. Ask yourselves if you can afford, for the sake of saving 50 cents, to run the risk and do nothing for it. We know from experience that Shiloh's Cure will cure your Cough. It never fails. This explains why more than a million bottles were sold the past year. It relieves Croup and Whooping Cough at once. Mothers, do not be without it. For Lame Back, Side or Chest, use Shiloh's Porous Plaster. Sold by F. E. Robinson. e 10*

Ranchmen, put up your teams at Stevens and Rouse's stable, Tejon street, Colorado Springs. The best accommodations and lowest rates. b 7 tf

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—A good toned Prince melodeon, cheap for cash. Address Lock-box 1800, city. w m 4 tf

STRAYED OR STOLEN

One strawberry roan mare, branded D with a dot over it, on left shoulder. One pair of mare mules, no brands, shot all round. One of them an iron grey about 15½ hands high; the other a black about 15 hands high.

A reward of fifty dollars will be paid for the return of all three to C. R. Husted's ranch, or forty dollars for the mules and ten dollars for the mare. w 8 4*

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383 and 385 Wazee St., Denver, Colorado. Send for Price List. wa 15 2m

NOTICE.

Our Descriptive Illustrated Price List, No. 29, of Dry Goods, etc., will be issued about March 1st, 1881. Prices quoted in No. 28 will remain good until that date. Send us your name early for copy of No. 29. Free to any address.

MONTGOMERY WARD & CO., 227 & 229 Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

d 3 1y

TRUSTEE'S SALE

Whereas, Benj. F. Zimmerman, of El Paso county, and state (then territory) of Colorado, by his certain deed of trust dated January 9th, 1875, and duly recorded in the office of the clerk and recorder of said county, on the 29th day of November, A. D. 1880, in book 23, of said El Paso county records on page 403, to secure the payment of his promissory note of even date, for \$300, payable in one year after date to Geo. F. Prowse or order, did convey to D. Russ Wood as trustee, and G. H. Sweet as successor in trust, all those premises hereinafter described, by which trust deed it is provided that in case of default in the payment of said note or any part thereof, or interest thereon, it may be lawful for said D. Russ Wood or in event of his death, resignation or removal from said county of El Paso, then for G. H. Sweet to advertise and sell the premises in said trust deed described and therein provided, and whereas default has been made in the payment of said note, and the same is now unpaid, and whereas said D. Russ Wood is now dead, now therefore, I, G. H. Sweet, successor in trust, do hereby give public notice that I shall, on Saturday, the 19th day of February, A. D. 1881, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the front door of the court house in El Paso county, Colorado, sell at public auction to the highest bidder for cash all the premises in said deed of trust described, to-wit: The southeast quarter of section twenty-eight, in township eleven, south of range sixty-seven west, situate, lying and being in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, together with all right, title and interest and equity of redemption of said Benj. F. Zimmerman, his heirs or assigns therein.

G. H. SWEET, Successor in trust, December 31st, 1880. wa 8 3

JOHN C. FITNAM,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW, Salida, (So. Arkansas), Chaffee county, Colorado. Special attention given to mining and real estate litigation. d 8 3m

THOS. M. SKINNER, E. H. JEFFERSON.

SKINNER & JEFFERSON,

Engineers and Contractors.

(Bridging a Specialty.)

Room 11, Wells-Preston Blk, Colorado Springs. d 8 28 tf

JOHN CAMPBELL, Successor to Helm & Campbell)

ATTORNEY AT LAW, Office opposite El Paso County Bank. d 10 10 tf

EDGAR T. ENSIGN, ATTORNEY AT LAW. Member U. S. Law Association and Collection Union.

Office Room 2, Wanless block, Pike's Peak Avenue. 36 wsf.

G. H. SWETT, Successor in trust, Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31st, 1880. wa 8 3

Denver & Rio Grande

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Missing Issue(s)

JAN. 29, 1881